



SD/ANRE Publications List

October 2001

Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Enterprise Division
Office of Sustainable Development
Bureau for Africa
U.S. Agency for International Development



This bibliography includes publications produced after 1990 by USAID/AFR/SD/ANRE (and predecessor divisions) and its collaborators. Also included are articles published by ANRE staff in that period. Most items are available by contacting:

Publications Specialist
USAID/AFR/SD/ANRE
1325 G Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 219-0456
Fax: (202) 219-0508
E-mail: pubs@afr-sd.org

See the Web site at <http://www.afr-sd.org/pub.htm>, as well.

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Newly Added Publications

Crop Protection Manual. Major Pests of Vegetables in Eastern and Southern Africa: Brassicas, French Beans and Tomatoes and Information on Pesticides. 1999.

Authors: A.M. Varela, A.A. Seif, and S. Michalik.

Collaborator: GTZ.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

No abstract available.

A First Look at Logging in Gabon. 2000.

Authors: Jean-Gael Collomb, Jean-Bruno Mikissa, et al.

Collaborators: Global Forest Watch, World Resources Institute, USAID/AFR/SD.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACK-830.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK830.pdf.

Abstract: This is the first civil society study to present complete, up-to-date and peer-reviewed information on the logging industry in Gabon. Following an overview, it offers the following conclusions: (1) logging has expanded rapidly from the coast to the interior; (2) as of 1999, more than three quarters of Gabon's forests are/have been allocated as logging concessions; and (3) as elsewhere in Central Africa, foreign interests exert significant control over logging. The report also summarizes Gabon's forestry law, which is weak and poorly enforced, and its tax system. However, the report showcases the efforts of two government agencies (Institut National de Cartographie and Direction des Inventaires, de l'Aménagement, et de Régénération des Forêts) and one logging company (Compagnie Equatoriale des Bois) to promote better management of natural resources through new management tools and guidelines.

The Green Road to Financial Sustainability: A Strategy for More Effective Environmental Work in Africa. November 1999.

Author: Lynn Ellsworth.

Collaborators: Abt. Associates, Inc., Implementing Policy for Change Project, Phase II, USAID/AFR/SD.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-746.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG746.pdf.

Abstract: This paper proposes three useful goals for African and international stakeholders planning long-term support to environment and natural resource management (ENRM) programs in Africa: (1) reform of sectoral and governance policies that affect resource management, green development issues and the health of ENRM organizations in general; (2) creation of sustainable funding organizations to benefit the ENRM sector; (3) support to long-term organizational development and capacity building in the sector. The paper briefly describes the various approaches to ENRM in Africa (including relevant institutions and organizations) and reviews widely discussed concepts of sustainability. It also describes problems and examines useful examples of sustainable financing initiatives and sustainable organizations for clues as to what works and what does not.

A Landscape Approach for Reviewing USAID/Uganda Activities in the Southwest. April 2001.

Author: Rob Clausen

Collaborators: International Resources Group, Winrock International, Harvard Institute for International Development, USAID/AFR/SD.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACL-342.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL342.pdf

Abstract: This report employs a landscape analysis of the southwest region of Uganda for use in mission planning under its new strategic objective. The landscape approach, a comprehensive method of area analysis, focuses on three characteristics of the landscape: (1) structure (what kind of systems exist); (2) function (flows of energy and how the systems interact); and (3) the change of systems over time.

Measuring the Impacts of Natural Resource Management Activities in the OHVN. May 2000.

Author: Valerie A. Kelly.

Collaborators: Center for Naval Analysis Corporation, Tellus Institute, Conservation International, KNB Engineering and Applied Sciences, Inc., Keller-Bliesner Engineering, Resource Management International, Inc., Urban Institute, and World Resources Institute.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

Web: <http://www.frame-web.org/pdf/maliohvn.pdf>

Abstract: Growing numbers of producers in the OHVN (Office de la Haute Vallée du Niger) zone of Mali appear to be on the road to sustainable economic development, moving from subsistence systems to diversified, revenue-generating systems where yields are increasing and degradation rates are falling. The system is built on production practices that integrate natural resources management (NRM) with investments in inputs (fertilizers, improved seeds). This report

measures and documents the impact of such practices and recommends low-cost, easy-to-implement methods for better quantifying the impacts of the NRM/intensification process.

An Overview of Logging in Cameroon. 2000.

Authors: Henriette Bikie, Jean-Gael Collomb, et al.

Collaborators: USAID/Cameroon, Global Forest Watch, World Resources Institute, USAID/AFR/SD.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACK-829.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK829.pdf.

Abstract: This report documents the current and historical extent of logging in Cameroon, along with the key actors—companies and individuals—engaged in this activity. It also provides data on the benefits and costs of logging, both in economic and environmental terms, and reviews the implementation of recent forestry legislation. Once concentrated primarily along the coast, logging concessions now cover 76% of the forested area. Forests in the southeast represent an untapped wealth; however, new logging roads could open up remaining low-access forests to bushmeat hunters, who elsewhere have severely depleted populations of key fauna.

Environmental Protection

Assessment of Agricultural Pest Status and Available Control Methods in the Guinea Natural Resources Management Project: Approaches to Integrated Pest Management. July 1994.

Authors: Doudou D. Faye and Walter Knausenberger.

Collaborator: Chemonics International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-022 (Eng.); PN-ABT-205 (Fre.—

Evaluation des parasites agricoles et méthodes de lutte disponibles dans le projet de gestion des ressources naturelles de Guinée: approches à la lutte antiparasitaire intégrée).

Abstract: The Guinea Natural Resources Management Project (6750219) has been working to improve natural resource management within Guinea's watersheds since 1990. This report contains the results of a 21-day mission to the project's target watersheds of Disa, Koundou and Diafore to assess pest incidence (especially termites and pest of stored products) and pesticide use, and to recommend an integrated pest management strategy.

Bilateral Donor Agencies and the Environment: Pest and Pesticide Management. December 1996.

Author: Richard J. Tobin.

Collaborator: EPAT.

SD Technical Paper no. 42.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-947.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABU947.pdf

Abstract: This analysis examines the policies of bilateral donor agencies in regard to the environmental consequences of policies designed to promote agricultural trade or production in sub-Saharan Africa. Rather than examining all potential environmental consequences of such policies, the analysis focuses on the relation between such activities and their potential implications for pest management, the use of pesticides and integrated pest management (IPM).

Dryland Management and the USAID Response in Africa: Combating Desertification Through Development. May 1993.

Authors: John Gaudet and Stryk Thomas.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 6.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-173.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a6drylan.pdf>

Abstract: This report finds no single element of strategy, or single management technique, that alone will halt or reverse the process of desertification. The review concludes that sound dryland management is an ongoing process, responding to the many variables coming into play and the dynamics between them.

Environmental Assessment in Africa: Final Project Report. January 1992.

Authors: Joy E. Hecht, K. Christophersen and S. Ganguli.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABG-055.

Abstract: This report presents the findings of the Environmental Assessment in Africa (EAA) project that responded to a range of new issues confronting the USAID's Africa Bureau as a result of the increasing emphasis being placed on environmental protection in the Agency and worldwide.

Environmental Documentation Manual: For P.L. 480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors Implementing Food-Aided Development Programs. (Second Edition). February 1999.

Authors: C. Bingham, W. Knausenberger and W. Fisher.

Collaborators: Food Aid Management, Environmental Working Group and USAID, Bureau for Humanitarian Response.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACE-659.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/Publications/EDM/EDM.htm>

Abstract: This Environmental Documentation Manual (EDM) is considered an informational, practical guide to help PL 480 Title II cooperating sponsors (CS) complete the environmental documentation that is required under USAID's environmental regulations and procedures found in Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations (22 CFR part 216) and explained in the FY2000 BHR/FFP DAP/PAA Guidance.

Environmental and Economic Implications of Agricultural Trade and Policy Reform Programs in Cameroon: Pest and Pesticide Management. December 1994.

Authors: Patricia C. Matteson and Martin I. Meltzer.

Collaborator: EPAT.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-946.

Abstract: This study examines the environmental impact of policies affecting pesticide use on export crops in Cameroon. After a review of pesticide use and management, the report reviews (1) pesticide-related donor policies, (2) agricultural trade and policy reforms affecting pesticide use, and (3) the impact of both the policies and the reforms on pesticide use by crop, incentives for IPM and environmental health.

Environmental and Economic Implications of Agricultural Trade and Promotion Policies in Kenya: Pest and Pesticide Management. April 1995.

Authors: Patricia C. Matteson and Martin I. Meltzer.

Collaborator: EPAT.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-864.

Abstract: The impact of agricultural trade and promotion policies on pesticide use and management in Kenya is examined here. This report begins with an overview of pest and pesticide management in the country, including regulatory and monitoring capacities, and goes on to describe the status of and research into alternative technologies for reducing pesticide use, including integrated pest management and organic farming.

Environmental and Economic Implications of Agricultural Trade and Promotion Policies in Uganda: Pest and Pesticide Management. December 1994.

Authors: Patricia C. Matteson, Martin I. Meltzer and Walter Knausenberger.

Collaborator: EPAT.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-945.

Abstract: In 1986, the Government of Uganda concluded a structural adjustment program with the International Monetary Fund that included the removal of subsidies for imported pesticides. The impact of this action reform on the procurement, use, and management of pesticides is examined in this report, which discusses the factors affecting the demand for and the supply of pesticides (including government policies), the health and environmental effects of pesticide use, projected trends in pesticide use and possibilities for reducing pesticide use.

Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa: Environmentally Sound Design for Planning and Implementing Humanitarian and Development Activities. June 1996 (reprinted April 1997).

Authors: Walter Knausenberger, Gregory Booth, Charlotte Bingham and John Gaudet.

SD Technical Paper no. 18.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-696 (Eng.). PN-ACJ-439 (Fre.—*Directives environnementales pour les activités à petite échelle en Afrique: conception rationnelle au plan environnemental pour la planification et la mise en oeuvre des activités humanitaires et de développement.*)

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/18ngo.pdf>

Abstract: These guidelines promote environmentally sound development activities that build on principles of sustainable natural resource management. They represent a key element of the Africa Bureau's environmental management capacity building strategy, in which greater responsibility is devolved to collaborators in the field. They also aim to provide PVOs and NGOs, and other recipients of USAID grants, with a tool for activity design, implementation and monitoring.

Environmental Issues Relevant to the Preparation of USAID/Mozambique's Country Program Strategic Plan. August 1994.

Collaborator: EPAT.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-788.

Abstract: Conducted to help USAID/Mozambique prepare its Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP), the assessment covers: (1) the status of Mozambique's natural resources (soil and land, water, vegetative cover, wildlife/biodiversity and nonrenewable resources), with emphasis on conservation and management of biological diversity and tropical forests; (2) shortcomings in the knowledge and management of these resources; (3) the efforts of other donors and NGOs to address natural resource degradation; and (4) recommendations.

Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation, and Mitigation Plans: A Review of the Experiences in Four African Countries. August 1994.

Author: Joy E. Hecht.

Collaborator: EPAT.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-134.

Abstract: Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation, and Mitigation Plans (EMEMPs) are part of USAID's strategy to protect the environment in sub-Saharan Africa from harm caused by projects or policy reform. This study assesses the EMEMPs in four countries—Ghana, Malawi, Uganda and Madagascar—in terms of their ability to achieve their objectives, as well as regarding additional criteria such as whether they foster institutional development in host countries, are linked to other USAID activities and are compatible with sustainable development.

The GIS Handbook. January 1994.

Authors: J. Ronald Eastman, Michele Fulk, James Toledano and Charles F. Hutchinson.

Collaborator: Systems Approach to Regional Income and Sustainable Resource Assistance (SARSA) Project, Clark University.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 11.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-234.

Abstract: Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology has emerged as a powerful tool for managing and analyzing spatial data—data that are georeferenced, or tied to a specific point or area on the ground. This introductory guide to GIS is aimed primarily at USAID mission officers unfamiliar with GIS or computers in general, but will also be useful to others involved in development in the areas of agriculture, infrastructure or natural resources management.

GIS Technology Transfer: An Ecological Approach—Final Report. January 1996.

Authors: J. Ronald Eastman and James Toledano.

Collaborator: Clark University.

SD Technical Paper no. 17.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-051.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/17-1text.pdf> (main text); /17-2app1.pdf (appendixes 1-4); /17-3app2.pdf (appendixes 5-11)

Abstract: The high cost and inconsistent results to date of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology transfer projects in the area of environmental management stem largely from the fact that most interventions emphasize the technological issues while ignoring the organizational and social issues. The Ecological Approach to GIS technology transfer has demonstrated that a sociotechnical approach can increase the effectiveness of and satisfaction with the process.

Indigenous vs. Introduced Biodiversity Conservation Strategies: The Case of Protected Area Systems in Ghana. May 1995.

Author: Yaa Ntiama-Baidu.

Collaborators: World Resources Institute; World Wildlife Fund; Nature Conservancy.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-639 (Eng.). PN-ABW-640 (Fre.—*Comparaison entre les stratégies de conservation, indigène et introduite, de la biodiversité: le cas des milieux géographiques du Ghana.*)

Abstract: In the early 1900s, colonial administrators introduced protected area systems based on western values to protect biodiversity in Ghana. Today, these systems exist alongside but exclusive of indigenous and wildlife conservation areas, with local systems, which include sacred groves and rivers, royal burial grounds, and totem and tabooed species, and recommends ways in which the two might be integrated.

Malawi's Environmental Monitoring Program: A Model That Merits Replication? April 1999.

Author: Richard J. Tobin.

Collaborator: Winrock International Environmental Alliance.
SD Technical Paper no. 92.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACE-991.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/92malawienv.pdf>

Abstract: This report documents the progress of the Malawi Environmental Monitoring Program (MEMP), a program supported by nonproject assistance from USAID as a potential model for use in other sub-Saharan African countries. The MEMP'S primary objective is to address the potential environmental impacts of increased smallholder production of burley tobacco, one of the country's largest sources of foreign exchange, in terms of soil erosion, water quality and deforestation. Considerable progress has been made to date in developing an indigenous environmental monitoring capacity, a major thrust of the MEMP. Monitoring skills have been enhanced considerably, and there exists a cadre of Government of Malawi (GOM) employees who are comfortable in the use of geographic information systems.

Pesticides and the Agrichemical Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa. July 1994.

Author: Phillip Szmedra.

Collaborator: EPAT Project/Winrock International Environmental Alliance.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-206.

Abstract: This report reviews pesticide use in sub-Saharan Africa as a first step in examining environmental implications of policy initiatives relating to pesticides and the initiatives' potential impact on incentives to use integrated pest management (IPM). The report: (1) analyzes the markets, products and target commodities of the major agrochemical companies in the region; (2) provides detailed reports on pesticide use and IPM in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire and short reports on 22 other countries; (3) describes trends in cotton production and pesticide use in a number of nations; and (4) discusses problems with regulation and international trade of pesticides and toxic substances as related to Africa and the developing world.

Planning and Analysis for Pest and Pesticide Management Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa: Options for the Africa Bureau. October 1991.

Collaborator: Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-263.

No abstract available.

Programmatic Environmental Assessment of Small-Scale Irrigation in Ethiopia. September 1999.

Authors: Tom Catterson, Ato Moges Worku, Ato Messel Endalew, Carmela Green Abate, Frank Brockman,

Ato Abebe Wolde Amanuel and Ato Kibru Mamusha. Collaborators: Catholic Relief Services, U.S. Catholic Conference.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-898.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG898.pdf

Abstract: Small-scale irrigation (SSI) has become part of the programs of USAID's cooperating sponsors in recent years as they have sought more sustainable measures for addressing chronic food security vulnerability in the rural communities to which they have been providing relief assistance for decades. This report records the outcome of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment of SSI activities and has developed a set of lessons learned regarding SSI and adverse environmental impacts—and how to deal with them.

"Structure and Function of African Floodplains." *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society and National Museum* 82(199): March 1992.

Author: John J. Gaudet.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-265.

Abstract: In Africa, floodplains often cover enormous areas and provide a formidable dry-season refuge for indigenous flora and fauna, as well as great potential for the intensive, highly productive agriculture and hydropower production so desperately needed in Africa. This article reviews the main topographic features of the larger floodplains, along with water relations, nutrient dynamics, productivity, species distribution and changes in vegetation induced by present management practices. The author questions whether floodplains will survive in the face of development and urges the development of alternative management strategies.

USAID Africa Bureau Activities Pertinent to the International Convention to Combat Desertification. June 1994.

Authors: John J. Gaudet, Michael McGahuey and Walter Knausenberger.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABK-152.

No abstract available.

Food Security and Productivity

An Action Plan for Developing Sustainable Agricultural Input Supply Systems in Malawi. August 2000.

Authors: International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) and Masdar Technology Limited (MTL).

Collaborators: Department for International Development (DFID); the European Union (EU); the World Bank.

CDIE DOCID: To be assigned.

Web: http://www.resal-malmoz.org/resal/resal_studies.shtml

Abstract: During the 1990s, Malawi made considerable progress towards deregulation and liberalization of agricultural input markets; however, input markets are not operating as efficiently as expected. This report studies the underlying causes of unfulfilled expectations and recommends a holistic approach to developing sustainable input supply systems in Malawi. Such an approach should concurrently focus on policy reforms, human capital formation, technology transfer, improved financial services, market information system development and regulatory frameworks.

African Development: Lessons from Asia. (Proceedings of a seminar on strategies for the future of Africa, Baltimore, Maryland, June 5–7, 1991.)

Collaborator: Winrock International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-817.

No abstract available.

Agricultural Input Markets in Nigeria: An Assessment and a Strategy for Development. December 2000.

Authors: International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), and the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA).

Collaborators: Government of Nigeria; Sasakawa-Global 2000 (SG 2000).

CDIE DOCID: To be assigned.

No abstract available.

Agricultural Policies and Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa. (Proceedings of a symposium held at the Kenya Commercial Bank, Nairobi, Kenya, May 18–20, 1994.) September 1996.

Authors: A. Mukhebi, C. Ackello-Ogutu, W. Nguyo, R. Hassan and W. Oluoch-Kosura.

Collaborators: University of Nairobi; Nairobi Socioeconomics Group.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-700.

Abstract: In May 1994, agricultural economists from Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Malawi and Zambia met and discussed together, for the first time in over 15 years, issues surrounding agricultural policies and food security in eastern and southern Africa. Eighteen papers were presented in 5 sessions, described in this paper.

Agricultural Transformation in Africa. (Proceedings of the seminar on agricultural transformation held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27–29, 1992.) 1993.

Author: David Seckler.

Collaborator: EPAT/Winrock International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-276.

Abstract: There is no formal definition of agricultural transformation, but it is agreed that there is evidence of transformation when an agricultural sector modernizes, continues to produce food cheaply and releases labor to nonfarm employment. This document reports on panel discussions at a USAID-Winrock seminar on agricultural transformation in Africa.

Agricultural Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Progress Report. September 1992.

Authors: Steven Block and Peter Timmer.

Collaborators: Abt Associates, Inc.; Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University.

Series Title: APAP (Agricultural Policy Analysis Project), Phase II collaborative research report, no. 342.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-361.

Abstract: Agricultural transformation has two indices: increases in agricultural productivity; and the progressive integration of agriculture into a country's macroeconomy. This study provides empirical measures of both aspects of agricultural transformation in sub-Saharan Africa and finds that agriculture has become less rather than more integrated: agriculture's contribution to economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa has declined sharply over the past 25 years. Regarding agricultural productivity, however, there is reason for guarded optimism that Africa is entering the first phase of agricultural transformation.

Agriculture and Economic Growth: Conceptual Issues and the Kenyan Experience. September 1994.

Authors: Steven Block and C. Peter Timmer.

Collaborator: Harvard Institute for International Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-284.

Abstract: Recent literature on the role of agriculture in the economic growth of poor countries has focused on market-based linkages between agricultural and other economic sectors. This study, using empirical evidence from Kenya, expands this conceptual model by including non-market linkages through which agricultural productivity contributes to growth in non-agricultural sectors. While cautioning that these results are preliminary, the report strongly suggests that strategies to promote investments in agriculture can have large payoffs in terms of economic growth, in both Kenya and other developing countries.

Analysis of the Comparative Economic Advantage of Alternative Agricultural Production Options in Tanzania: Final Report. September 1999.

Collaborators: Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania; Planning and Marketing Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

SD Technical Paper no. 102.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-111.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG111.pdf

Abstract: This report presents the results and recommendations of several trade studies in eastern and southern Africa that have used the policy analysis matrix (PAM) methodology to determine Tanzania's comparative economic advantage (CEA) in the production of major cash and food crops (coffee, cotton, maize and rice) in different farming systems and agroecological zones, as well as to assess the effects of government intervention policies on the production of these crops.

Analysis of Policy Reform and Structural Adjustment Programs in Malawi: With Emphasis on Agriculture and Trade. October 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: D. H. Ng'ong'ola.

Collaborator: Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi.

SD Technical Paper no. 33.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-695.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/33malawi.pdf>

Abstract: Since 1981, Malawi has been working to implement a broad program of macroeconomic adjustment and structural policy. This study analyzes structural adjustment programs in Malawi and describes liberalization's effects on trade and agriculture. Despite more than a decade of stabilization programs, the report states, Malawi's economy is still fragile, dominated by a limited number of agricultural crops and lacking key social services and infrastructure. The medium-term strategy is thus to promote a greater supply response, accelerate economic diversification, raise productivity across all sectors, enhance domestic competition and improve external competitiveness.

Analysis of Policy Reform and Structural Adjustment Programs in Zimbabwe: With Emphasis on Agriculture and Trade. October 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Gordon Sithole.

Collaborator: Ministry of Agriculture, Zimbabwe.

SD Technical Paper no. 36.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-698.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/36zim.pdf>

Abstract: While the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) has made some progress with its comprehensive, five-year Economic Structural Adjustment Program initiated in 1990, much more remains to be done in ensuring overall recovery and sustainable growth. This report reflects briefly on the conditions that led to the adjustment program, and then describes the program's mixed record of accomplishments.

Analyzing Comparative Advantage of Agricultural Production and Trade Options in Southern Africa: Guidelines for a Unified Approach. September 1999.

Authors: R. M. Hassan, D. H. K. Fairbanks, G. Magagula and H. Faki.

Collaborators: University of Pretoria; CSIR Environmentek; University of Swaziland.

SD Technical Paper no. 100.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-110.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/100southernafr.pdf>

Abstract: This study presents the unified analytic framework used in a series of recent studies of comparative economic advantage (CEA) in agriculture in southern Africa. The framework, which emphasizes the use of spatial analysis and geographic information systems tools, was developed to (1) permit evaluations of the CEA of alternative agricultural production activities in various agroecological zones and under different technology levels and land tenure systems, and (2) analyze potential impacts on the economic efficiency of alternative productive systems of removing existing price and policy distortions.

Cash Crop and Foodgrain Productivity in Senegal: Historical View, New Survey Evidence, and Policy Implications. December 1996.

Authors: V. Kelly, B. Diagana, T. Reardon, M. Gaye and E. Crawford.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 40.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-173.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/40cash.pdf>

Abstract: Analyses of agricultural growth trends from aggregate crop production data suggest that agricultural intensification is not taking place rapidly, and, in some cases, is not occurring at all in Africa. This case study of the Senegalese Peanut Basin—a vast area of rain-fed peanut and millet production—combines micro level insights (i.e., those that illuminate the household decisionmaking behind cropping decisions) with macro indicators to explain what is driving productivity changes and how productivity can be improved in the region.

Comparative Analysis of Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programs in Eastern Africa: With Emphasis on Trade Policies. June 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Nehemiah K. Ngeno.

Collaborator: Technoserve Inc., Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 19.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-668.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/19sap.pdf>

Abstract: Since the early 1980s, several East African countries have been implementing economic reform and structural adjustment programs supported by international financial institutions to address declining

agricultural output, limited commercial import capacity and stagnating economic growth. This study analyzes the status of those reforms in six countries—Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda—with emphasis on reforms related to macroeconomic management, trade, investments, labor, and price and market controls.

Comparative Analysis of Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programs in Eastern Africa: With Emphasis on Trade Policies—Annex. June 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Nehemiah K. Ngeno.

Collaborator: Technoserve Inc., Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 20.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-669.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/20anx.pdf>

Abstract: This study analyses the current and future status of the implementation of key policy, regulatory and institutional reforms in six East African countries—Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Policy reforms analyzed include fiscal, monetary, trade, public enterprises, investments, price and market liberalization.

Comparative Analysis of Structural Adjustment Programs in Southern Africa: With Emphasis on Agriculture and Trade. June 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Authors: George Abalu, Firmino Mucavele, Davies Ng'ong'ola, Johan Van Rooyen, Johan F. Kirsten, Johan Van Zyl, Oliver S. Sassa, Tracey Simbi, Gordon Sithole and Nick Vink.

Collaborators: Various.

SD Technical Paper no. 23.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-697.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/23souafr.pdf>

Abstract: Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe are among the southern African countries that have implemented Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs). This report assesses the progress that has been made by these countries in instituting reforms in pricing, trade, fiscal and monetary issues, and public enterprises, and assesses the impact of these reforms on agricultural production, trade and food security in the region.

Comparative Cost of Production Analysis in East Africa: Implications for Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage. October 1996.

Authors: Mark Odhiambo, Patricia Kristjanson and John Kashangaki.

Collaborators: Mwankiki Associates Ltd./Technoserve, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 32.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-091.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/32cop.pdf>

Abstract: This study analyzes the comparative costs of production (COP) for coffee, maize, beans, potatoes and textiles in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. It compares the costs of labor, rents, utilities, key inputs, capital items and other variable costs; regulatory costs, including taxes and subsidies; and costs of services, including transport, insurance, energy and banking, in production of textiles. The study also ranks the three countries by subsector according to their competitiveness in COP and discusses specific comparative advantages among the three.

Comparative Costs of Transport: The Northern Tier Countries of the Greater Horn of Africa: Executive Summary. July 1997.

Author: Gordon Anyango.

Collaborator: The Management Center / Technoserve Inc., Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 61.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-832.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/61nortex.pdf>

Abstract: This document presents the executive summary of a comparative analysis (see following entry) of in- and inter-country transport costs for cargo movement in the Northern Tier countries of the Greater Horn of Africa, namely, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia. The study identified 13 different route variations that are in use for import and export traffic within the region.

Comparative Costs of Transport: The Northern Tier Countries of the Greater Horn of Africa. July 1997.

Author: Gordon Anyango.

Collaborator: The Management Center / Technoserve Inc., Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 60.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-831.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/60nortfi.pdf>

Abstract: Realization of regional trade and food security objectives in the Greater Horn of Africa has been hindered by an inefficient and costly regional transportation system. Focusing on the Horn's Northern Tier countries—Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia—this study assesses the relative costs, ease and timeliness of transporting cargo (especially perishable agricultural exports) using conventional and nonconventional routes. It also explores the financial and economic costs of different types of cargo and analyzes the impacts of transportation costs on food security, trade and investments.

Comparative Economic Advantage in Agricultural Trade and Production in Malawi. September 1999.

Authors: T. O. Nakhumwa, D. H. Ng'ong'ola, I. J. Minde, V. Lungu and H. E. Mapemba.

Collaborators: Agricultural Policy Research Unit,
University of Malawi, Bunda College of Agriculture.
SD Technical Paper no. 93.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-108.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/93malawi.pdf>

Abstract: As part of the trade studies in eastern and southern Africa, this study investigates Malawi's comparative economic advantage (CEA) in agricultural trade and production, with specific reference to tobacco, paprika, macadamia, tea, cotton, hybrid and local maize, groundnuts, phaseolous beans, and soyabeans. The study examines both low-input production technologies, including smallholders operating mainly under customary land tenure, and high-input production technologies comprising large estates operating exclusively under leasehold or freehold land tenure systems.

Comparative Economic Advantage of Alternative Agricultural Production Activities in Zambia. December 1999.

Authors: Oliver Saasa, Dennis Chiwele, Foustin Mwape and John C. Keyser.

Collaborator: Institute of Economic and Social Research,
University of Zambia.

SD Technical Paper no. 104.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-721.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/104zambia.pdf>

Abstract: Comparative economic advantage (CEA) evaluates the economic efficiency of alternative productive uses of a country's scarce land, labor, capital and water resources. The option that generates the highest social gains from the use of domestic resources is considered the most efficient user of those resources, and domestic resource cost (DRC) analysis techniques are currently among the most commonly used tools for measuring CEA. This study, one of seven on countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), analyzes agricultural CEA in Zambia.

Comparative Economic Advantage of Alternative Agricultural Production Options in Swaziland. December 1999.

Authors: Glenn T. Magagula and Hamid H. M. Faki.

Collaborator: Center for Agricultural Research and Policy
Analysis, University of Swaziland, Luyengo.

SD Technical Paper no. 103.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-720.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/103swazi.pdf>

Abstract: This report, one of seven on the impact of applying agricultural comparative economic advantage (CEA) in the drive to increase inter-regional trade and food security in countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), examines the case of Swaziland. As in the other studies, domestic resource cost analysis (DRC) was employed to estimate the CEA of crops in Swaziland's major

agroecological zones, and geographical information systems (GIS) were employed to link geophysical and spatial factors.

Comparative Transportation Cost Analysis in East Africa: Executive Summary. June 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Gordon Anyango.

Collaborator: The Management Center / Technoserve Inc.,
Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 21.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-695.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/21sum.pdf>

Abstract: The transport system in East Africa is insecure, costly and inadequate to meet growing national and regional needs. Using information from the two main seaports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, this study presents a comparative cost analysis (with emphasis on total transportation costs to the shipper) of in-country and intercountry transport costs for various transit (Kenya and Tanzania) and landlocked (Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) countries. For the land-locked countries, the study identifies the current transit routes and analyzes the financial and economic costs associated with each route for different types of cargo.

Comparative Transportation Cost Analysis in East Africa: Final Report. April 1997 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Gordon Anyango.

Collaborator: The Management Center / Technoserve Inc.,
Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 22.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACE-655.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/22compar.pdf>

Abstract: Low-cost transport in East Africa is important because it promotes more efficient marketing systems and facilitates regional and international trade, which in turn enhances food security. This study extensively reviews the literature, and collects and analyzes data on various aspects of transportation costs in East Africa, especially to and from the two main sea ports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, to selected destinations and/or up to the landlocked countries of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

Determinants of Farm Productivity in Africa: A Synthesis of Four Case Studies. December 1997.

Authors: Thomas Reardon, Valerie Kelly, Eric Crawford,
Thomas Jayne, Kimseyinga Savadogo and Daniel Clay.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 75.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-220.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/75farm.pdf>

Abstract: The bulk of studies on farm productivity in Africa, which were performed in the 1960s and 1970s, relied on aggregate data and thus provide little insight

into how current policy, economic and environmental changes are determining farm productivity today. Focusing on the farm and household levels, this study synthesizes case studies in four African countries (Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Senegal and Zimbabwe) to examine the different patterns and determinants of agricultural productivity over agroclimatic zones, crops, types of technology, degrees of environmental degradation and levels of improved inputs.

Effects of Market Reform on Access to Food by Low-Income Households: Evidence from Four Countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. August 1996.

Authors: T. S. Jayne, L. Rubey, D. Tschirley, M. Mukumbu, M. Chiso, A. Santos, M. Weber and P. Diskin.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 25.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-754.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/25eff.pdf>

Abstract: This report analyzes the effects of grain market reform and food subsidy elimination in eastern and southern Africa on access to food for low-income consumers. It also assesses the potential to use self-targeted commodities (i.e., commodities purchased primarily by the poor) to improve vulnerable groups' access to food through market development strategies and food aid programs.

Estimates of Unrecorded Cross-Border Trade Between Mozambique and Her Neighbors: Implications for Food Security. June 1999.

Author: Jose Luis Macamo.

Collaborator: World Vision International-Mozambique.

SD Technical Paper no. 88.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-350.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/88.pdf>

Abstract: One of several studies of informal (unrecorded) cross-border trade (ICBT) in eastern and southern Africa, this study assesses ICBT between Mozambique and its neighbors (Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania) and its impact on national and regional food security. The study shows that Mozambique depends on its immediate neighbors for agricultural food products (the main ICBT commodity), particularly in the south, since imports of these products decrease and exports increase as one moves north.

Étude des systèmes de production et de commercialisation dans le secteur des pêches aux Sine-Saloum. July 1996.

Author: Moustapha Kebe.

Collaborator: Winrock International.

Order online at <http://www.winrock.org/what/arpanpubs.pdf>
No abstract available.

Evolution of a Transition Strategy and Lessons Learned: USAID-Funded Activities in the West Bank of Southern Sudan, 1993 to 1999. September 1999.

Authors: Anne O'Toole Salinas and Brian C. D'Silva.

Collaborator: Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-763.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACF763.pdf

Abstract: In 1993, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) began to fund economic rehabilitation activities in Sudan's West Bank, an area comprising all parts of Equatoria province lying west of the Nile and one enjoying increased stability and security as a result of military advances made by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). This case study traces the evolution of this rehabilitation program and summarizes its impact and lessons.

Exploring the Potential of Indigenous Wild Food Plants in Southern Sudan. (Proceedings of a workshop held in Lokichoggio, Kenya, June 3–5, 1999.) January 2000.

Authors: Birgitta Grosskinsky and Caroline Gullick.

Collaborators: Catholic Relief Services; World Food Program.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-706.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG706.pdf

Abstract: These proceedings describe the need to raise awareness among international and national agencies on the value of indigenous resources, the value of sharing information with food relief agencies and scientists both in and outside of southern Sudan, and the importance of building on local knowledge of indigenous wild food plants (IWFPs) through formal and informal education. The study also indicates that failure to do this may result in programs that could, in the long term, jeopardize food security rather than enhance it.

Food Sector Instability and Food Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Food Security. November 1993.

Authors: Jaakko Kangasniemi, John M. Staatz and Cynthia Phillips, with Patrick Diskin and Aliou Diagne.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 10.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-235.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a10food.pdf>

Abstract: Up to a third of Africa's population may suffer transitory food insecurity due to the wide fluctuation in food production and prices, both seasonally and between years, prevalent in much of the continent. This paper examines the relation between food sector instability and food insecurity and outlines ways in which food aid can be used to alleviate the situation.

Food Security Research in Southern Africa: Policy Implications. (Proceedings of the seventh annual conference of food security research in Southern Africa, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, October 28–30, 1991.) March 1992.

Authors: J. B. Wyckoff and Mandivamba Rukuni.

Collaborators: Food Security Research in Southern Africa Project, University of Zimbabwe; Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-429.

Abstract: The Seventh Annual Conference on Food Security Research in Southern Africa, reported here, explored the implications of food security research in southern Africa for policy formation. The conference covered issues including: 1) structural adjustment and market liberalization programs in the region; 2) the impact of changing grain and inputs market policies on private- and public-sector participation; 3) the government's role in price determination, stock management and import-export of grains and farm inputs; and 4) policy alternatives to improve households' access to adequate food and income growth.

Improving the Measurement and Analysis of African Agricultural Productivity: Promoting Complementarities Between Micro and Macro Data. August 1996.

Authors: Valerie Kelly, Jane Hopkins, Thomas Reardon and Eric Crawford.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 27.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-166.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/27improv.pdf>

Abstract: A wide variety of multilateral and bilateral agencies, private-sector firms and African governments are in need of high-quality, reliable data on agricultural productivity. This paper identifies numerous instances where poor data have led to incorrect estimates of African land and labor productivity, and argues that better coordination of macro, meso and micro data collection, reporting and analysis efforts can lower costs and improve ability to monitor trends and quantify determinants of agricultural productivity.

L'occupation de l'espace et de l'exploitation des ressources naturelles les agriculteurs et les pasteurs au Mali. June 1996.

Author: Alassane Diarra.

Collaborator: Winrock International.

Order online at <http://www.winrock.org/what/arpanpubs.pdf>
No abstract available.

Market-Oriented Strategies to Improve Household Access to Food: Experiences From Sub-Saharan Africa. August 1995.

Authors: T. S. Jayne, D. L. Tschirley, John M. Staatz, James D. Shaffer, Michael T. Weber, Munhama Chisvo and Mulinge Mukumbu.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 12.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-755.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/12market.pdf>

Abstract: The root cause of the food insecurity that plagues rural sub-Saharan Africa is poverty. This report identifies market-oriented strategies for alleviating both chronic and transitory food insecurity and examines the interactions between short-run targeting mechanisms and longer-run strategies. The report's main premise is that sustained improvements in food security require more reliable food and input markets that (1) create incentives to adopt cost-reducing investments in the food system, and (2) offer incentives for rural households to shift from a subsistence pattern to more productive systems.

Methodologies for Estimating Informal Crossborder Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa. August 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Chris Ackello-Ogutu.

Collaborator: Technoserve, Inc./ University of Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 29.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-088.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACA088.pdf

Abstract: Starting in 1994, USAID has commissioned surveys in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique to gather qualitative and quantitative information about informal cross-border trade between these countries and their neighbors. This report outlines the study objectives, data collection methodology and data requirements, and then discusses data analysis methodology, with the hope that the information yielded and the methodology used will serve as a guide for others involved in gathering information on unofficial cross-border trade in eastern and southern Africa.

Policy Reforms and Structural Adjustment in Zambia: The Case of Agriculture and Trade. October 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Author: Oliver S. Saasa.

Collaborator: University of Zambia.

SD Technical Paper no. 35.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-697.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/35zambia.pdf>

Abstract: In May 1987, under pressure from the Zambian people, the Government of Zambia (GOZ) abandoned a 1983–1987 economic reform package supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank—the first comprehensive attempt to resolve the country's economic adversities. But in mid-1988, the GOZ decided to relaunch reform efforts and began measures to gradually liberalize the country's economy. This report explores the nature and scope of Zambia's

structural adjustment program from 1983 to 1995, with particular emphasis on the program's impact on agriculture and trade.

Proceedings from the Symposium on Agricultural Transformation in Africa. September 1993.

Authors: Richard H. Goldman and Steven Block.
Collaborators: Abt Associates, Inc.; Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-132.

Abstract: At the June 1993 Symposium on Agricultural Transformation in Africa, in Harare, Zimbabwe, leading African policy analysts and agricultural scientists met to discuss the status of agricultural growth and transformation in Africa. This document contains the symposium presentations, breakout group reports and a summary of key statements and exchanges from the various plenary sessions. Presentation topics included the economic context for agriculture in Africa, priorities for investment in agriculture and human capital, and agriculture's linkages to the non-farm economy.

Promoting Farm Investment for Sustainable Intensification of African Agriculture: Final Report. August 1996.

Authors: Thomas Reardon, Eric Crawford, Valerie Kelly and Bocar Diagana.
Collaborator: Michigan State University.
SD Technical Paper no. 26.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-753.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABX753.pdf
Abstract: For African agricultural productivity to improve, governments and donors must support programs that will improve the incentives and capacity of farmers to make investments that will increase farm productivity and soil fertility while protecting the environment. This report identifies factors that stimulate farmers' investments in sustainable intensification; reviews recent evidence regarding the relative strength of these factors in various settings; and recommends policy and program initiatives likely to encourage investment. The study draws on various productivity studies, especially those in Burkina Faso, Senegal, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

Promoting Food Security in Rwanda Through Sustainable Agricultural Productivity: Meeting the Challenges of Population Pressure, Land Degradation and Poverty. July 1996.

Authors: Daniel Clay, Fidele Byiringiro, Jaakko Kangasniemi, Thomas Reardon, Bosco Sibomana, Laurence Uwanariya and David Tardif-Douglin.
Collaborator: Michigan State University.
SD Technical Paper no. 28.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-501.
Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/28rwanda.pdf>

Abstract: This report addresses the spiraling decline of the land and economy in rural Rwanda. Three things conspire to accelerate this decline: unsustainable land use practices (intensifying land use without sufficient investment in soil fertility and land improvement), insufficient non-farm employment, and rapid population growth. The report studies how erosion, organic input use, soil conservation investments, use of fertilizer and lime, and land-use strategies affect productivity.

Regional Agricultural Trade and Changing Comparative Advantage in South Africa. September 1999.

Authors: Andre Jooste and Johan van Zyl.
Collaborator: University of Pretoria.
SD Technical Paper no. 94.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ACG-109.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/94southafrica.pdf>
Abstract: As part of the trade studies in eastern and southern Africa, this study examines South Africa's comparative economic advantage (CEA) in agricultural trade for maize, wheat, potatoes, sunflowers, cotton, sorghum, soybeans, tobacco, beef and mutton. Both rainfed and irrigation crops are studied, along with large- and small-scale production systems for maize and beef. The report includes an evaluation of the private and social profitability, domestic resource costs (DRC) of different commodities within different agroecological zones, and a sensitivity analysis.

Structural Adjustment and Agricultural Policy Reform in South Africa. October 1996 (reprinted July 1997).

Authors: Johan Van Rooyen, Johan F. Kirsten, Johan Van Zyl, Nick Vink and Tracey Simbi.
Collaborators: Various.
SD Technical Paper no. 34.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-696.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/34saf.pdf>
Abstract: Privatization, deregulation and other pre-Mandela policy reforms of the 1980s made the South African agricultural sector poorer and leaner. However, these reforms also appear to have made the sector more fit to encounter the economic challenges anticipated in a free market system. This study reviews key developments and policy reforms associated with structural adjustment of agriculture and farming in South Africa during the 1980s.

Targeting Assistance to the Poor and Food Insecure: A Literature Review. May 1995.

Authors: Mattias K. A. Lundberg and Patrick K. Diskin.
Collaborator: Michigan State University.
SD Technical Paper no. 9.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-457.
Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/9target.pdf>

Abstract: A challenge in delivering food assistance is to ensure through targeting that assistance gets to the neediest people and does not “leak out” to segments of the population who do not really need it. This comprehensive literature review and summary of targeting food assistance programs defines and offers the rationale for targeting, reviews criteria for evaluating targeting mechanisms (selection accuracy, relevance and timeliness, incentive effects, political and administrative costs) and reviews different types of targeting mechanisms.

TradeNet User's Guide to InterMail. March 1995.

Authors: Barbara Keating and John Glaser.

Series Title: Regional Trade Agenda Series, no.2.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-944.

Abstract: TRADENET is an electronic communications network developed to enable researchers and policymakers in eastern and southern Africa working on issues related to cross-border trade and food security to exchange working papers, analyses, databases, etc. This user's guide provides an overview of the Fidonet technology and of the Intermail software utilized by TRADENET, as well as instructions on sending and receiving messages, managing mail and troubleshooting.

Trends in Real Food Prices in Six Sub-Saharan African Countries. December 1996.

Authors: T. S. Jayne, M. Mukumbu, J. Duncan, J. Staatz, J. Howard, M. Lundberg, K. Aldridge, B. Nakaponda, J. Ferris, F. Keita and A.K. Sanankoua.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 39.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-172.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/39trends.pdf>

Abstract: The effects of structural adjustment and food market reform on agricultural productivity and household food security continue to be strongly contested. This study: (1) assesses the direction and magnitude of changes in real staple food prices since the implementation of food-sector policy reforms in Africa; (2) identifies the major factors affecting changes in these food prices; and (3) assesses the resulting effects on household food security. Six countries are studied: two in East Africa (Kenya and Ethiopia); two in southern Africa (Zimbabwe and Zambia); and two in West Africa (Mali and Ghana).

Understanding Linkages Among Food Availability, Access, Consumption and Nutrition in Africa: Empirical Findings and Issues from the Literature. August 1995.

Author: Patrick K. Diskin.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 11.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-732.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/11linkag.pdf>

Abstract: The existence of an adequate supply of food at national, local and household levels is not sufficient to ensure that everyone will have enough to eat, nor even that everyone who has enough to eat will be able to maintain a healthy nutritional status. The challenge for food policymakers is to understand how these variables are linked to one another, how closely they are related in different contexts, and what the other important intervening variables are. To examine these issues, this paper brings together empirical findings from studies conducted in Africa and reviews the methods and analytic approaches used.

Unrecorded Cross-Border Trade Between Kenya and Uganda (Proceedings of a workshop held at the Mayfair Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, December 6, 1996). July 1997.

Authors: Chris Ackello-Ogutu and Protase Echessah.

Collaborator: TechnoServe, University of Nairobi.

SD Technical Paper no. 58.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-830.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/58trade.pdf>

Abstract: A workshop sponsored by USAID was held in Nairobi in 1996 to discuss a study of informal (unrecorded) cross-border trade between Kenya and Uganda. The study (see PN-ACA-851) had found that the informal trade between these two countries is significant and plays a vital role in increasing regional food security; it concluded by recommending the removal of trade barriers in the region. These workshop proceedings review the study's methodologies and findings and explore its policy implications for eastern and southern Africa.

Unrecorded Cross-Border Trade Between Kenya and Uganda: Implications for Food Security. July 1997.

Authors: Chris Ackello-Ogutu and Protase Echessah.

Collaborators: TechnoServe; University of Nairobi.

SD Technical Paper no. 59.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-851.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/59trade.pdf>

Abstract: Despite reforms, inappropriate trade restrictions still inhibit formal trade in eastern and southern Africa and encourage all forms of unrecorded (informal) trade. This study, based on border observations over a 12-month period, quantifies informal trade between Kenya and Uganda and examines in great detail how this trade is being carried out, who is involved and what impact it has on food security. The study finds that unrecorded cross-border trade is significant and vital to the region's economic development. Its also shows that when the forces of supply and demand are left to operate without interference, the gains in regional food security and efficiency of resource allocation are enormous.

Unrecorded Cross-Border Trade Between Malawi and Neighboring Countries. September 1998.

Authors: I. J. Minde and T. O. Nakhumwa.

Collaborator: Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi.

SD Technical Paper no. 90.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACD-634.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/90malawitrade.pdf>

Abstract: One of several studies of informal cross-border trade (ICBT) in the eastern and southern Africa region, this study examines informal trade between Malawi and its neighbors (Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania) in both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities in an effort to determine the economic importance of this activity and its effect on national tax revenues. The study estimates the size of ICBT between Malawi and its neighbors, highlighting the most important commodities, commodity categories and trade patterns. It also analyzes how ICBT traders overcame the major constraints facing formal cross-border traders.

Unrecorded Cross-Border Trade Between Tanzania and Her Neighbors: Implications for Food Security. September 1998.

Authors: Chris Ackello-Ogututu and Protase N. Echessah.

Collaborator: TechnoServe Inc., Nairobi, Kenya.

SD Technical Paper no. 89.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACD-633.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/89tanztrade.pdf>

Abstract: One of several studies of informal cross-border trade (ICBT) in the Africa region, this study provides quantitative and qualitative information on ICBT between Tanzania and its neighbors (Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique) and assesses its impact on national and regional food security. The study: (1) analyzes how informal traders overcome the major constraints facing formal traders, such as exchange rates, transportation, information, financing, means of balancing trade, and the costs and benefits of ICBT; and (2) estimates the size of ICBT, highlighting the most important commodities being traded, along with trade patterns.

Urban Maize Meal Consumption Patterns: Strategies for Improving Food Access for Vulnerable Urban Households in Kenya. May 1995.

Authors: Mulinge Mukumbu and T. S. Jayne.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

SD Technical Paper no. 8.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-456.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/8urban.pdf>

Abstract: In Kenya, as in much of eastern and southern Africa, policies designed to promote the food security of low-income urban consumers have for decades promoted relatively expensive, industrially refined maize

flour over less-refined, hammer-milled flour known as posho, based on perceptions of consumers' preferences. This report examines urban maize consumption patterns and the implications of policy reforms for urban food security, using a logit modeling technique to analyze data from a stratified, random sample of 350 households in Nairobi. The study's conclusions challenge the conventional assumptions.

Natural Resources Management

African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future—A Framework for Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development. 1993.

Authors: Alden Almquist, Ian Deshmukh et al.

Collaborators: World Wildlife Fund; Nature Conservancy; World Resources Institute; Biodiversity Support Program.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-057.

Abstract: Access to diverse biological resources—animal and plant, marine and terrestrial—is being threatened in African communities by use of unsustainable production practices. This report suggests a series of practical (but by no means simple) steps that African governments and NGOs can take to reverse this trend by linking sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

African NGO Participation in Natural Resource Policy Reform. November 1993.

Authors: J. F. Swartzendruber and Bernard Berka Njovens.
Collaborators: Center for International Development and Environment, World Resources Institute; Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-960 (Eng.); to be assigned (Fre.—*Participation des ONG africaines à la réforme des politiques en matière de ressources naturelles*).

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/ngoswart.pdf>

Abstract: Despite their rapid growth in recent years, indigenous African NGOs have generally not participated in policy reform activities supported by donors such as USAID. This report examines issues pertinent to increasing the ability of indigenous NGOs to contribute to policy reform in the natural resources sector. With adequate support, NGOs could play a useful role in analytic and advocacy functions and thus be active in strengthening civil society.

African People, African Parks: An Evaluation of Development Initiatives as a Means of Improving Protected Area Conservation in Africa. 1992.

Author: Lee Hannah.

Collaborators: Nature Conservancy; World Wildlife Fund; World Resources Institute; Biodiversity Support Program; Conservation International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-482.

Abstract: In the early 1980s, a handful of internationally financed projects pioneered practical application of the idea that the long-term existence of Africa's parks depends on revitalizing traditional relationships between local people and wildlife. However, many current parks projects in Africa have been designed with no knowledge of the successes and failures of these pioneering efforts. This study reviews the implementation of 10 such projects and makes suggestions for future project design.

An Analysis of 10 African Natural Resources Management Practices. October 1993.

Author: Thomas K. Erdmann.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 8.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-241.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a8analys.pdf>

Abstract: This report analyzes ten natural resource management practices/technologies (P/Ts)—interventions having a direct physical impact on the natural resource base—in use in Africa. It mainly follows a framework developed by USAID's Africa Bureau, which focuses on factors in P/T adoption, rates of adoption, and biophysical, productivity, and income impacts. The P/Ts analyzed include physical contour barriers, home gardens, biological contour barriers, natural forest management/extractive reserves, game ranching, woodlots and multipurpose tree gardens, community-based wildlife management, ecotourism, windbreaks and improved fallow.

Biological Diversity Monitoring Indicators Within a Natural Resources Management Framework for Sub-Saharan Africa. April 1993.

Author: Greg A. Booth.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-818.

No abstract available.

Biological Diversity in Niger: A Preliminary Assessment by the United States Agency for International Development. 1991.

Authors: S. J. Millington, Anada Tiega and J. E. Newby.
Collaborator: World Wildlife Fund International, on behalf of USAID/Niger.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-273 (Eng.); to be assigned (Fre.—*La diversité biologique au Niger*).

Abstract: Niger contains a number of biotic zones, ranging from true desert through Sahelian grasslands to Sudanian woodland. While not a biodiversity "hotspot," the country contains internationally important populations of several mammal and bird species, some endangered. This preliminary assessment examines (1) the status of biological diversity and its conservation; (2) the economic value and uses of biological diversity; (3) the institutional aspects of conservation; and (4) a series of 15 recommendations to improve biological diversity conservation in Niger.

Cameroon: Project Assistance Completion Report—Korup Forest Research Project. June 1994.

Collaborator: Regional Economic Development Services Office of West and Central Africa.

CDIE DOCID: PD-BCH-574.

No abstract available.

Cameroon: Project Assistance Completion Report—PVO-NGO/NRMS Project. May 1994.

Collaborator: Regional Economic Development Services Office of West and Central Africa.

CDIE DOCID: PD-BCH-575.

No abstract available.

Central Africa: Global Climate Change and Development.

Collaborator: Biodiversity Support Program.

□ ***Overview Report.*** 1993.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-066.

Abstract: Central Africa's moist tropical forest and surrounding seasonal woodlands constitute the greatest potential source of future greenhouse gas emissions from sub-Saharan Africa. This report summarizes three studies of six Central African countries—Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Zaire. Factors studied include the current state of Central Africa's forests, greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and savannah burning, socioeconomic factors underlying human use of the forest, and the causal relationships between policy, demographics, economics and land-use change.

□ ***Synopsis.*** 1992 (Eng.); 1993 (Fre.).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-401 (Eng.); PN-ABS-642 (Fre.—*L'Afrique centrale: les changements climatiques globaux et le développement*).

Abstract: Central Africa contains the largest remaining contiguous expanse of moist tropical forest on the African continent and the second largest in the world. However, deforestation rates are rising as the result of rapid population growth, inappropriate economic policies, economic downturns and weak management capacities. If clearing rates continue to rise, a

substantial amount of carbon dioxide will be released into the atmosphere, thus contributing to global climate change. This report summarizes a study designed as a first step in understanding the complex dynamics of the causes and effects of global climate change in Central Africa.

□ **Technical Reports.** 1993.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-067.

Abstract: Biomass combustion and deforestation are responsible for most of sub-Saharan Africa's greenhouse gas emissions. Central Africa's forests and seasonal woodlands constitute the greatest potential source of future emissions from the region. This report presents the results of three U.S.-based desk studies that (1) assemble information on Central Africa's climate, hydrology, soils, vegetation and estimates of current and potential greenhouse gas emissions; (2) examine the impact of human activities—forestry, agriculture, infrastructure, mining and energy—on the landscape of Central Africa; and (3) study the application of remote sensing (i.e., satellite imaging) and GIS technology to the study of climate change in Central Africa.

Central Africa's Forests: The Second Greatest Forest System on Earth. January 1993.

Author: Kirk Talbott.

Collaborators: Center for International Development and Environment; World Resources Institute.

Series Title: WRI Issues in Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-819.

No abstract available.

Collection and Use of Information for Managing USAID Natural Resources and Agriculture Programs: Lessons Learned From the Development Strategies for Fragile Lands Project. August 1996.

Authors: W. Fiebig, I. Ouedraogo, B. Ross-Sheriff, M. Selhorst and E. Adelski.

Collaborators: Chemonics International, Inc.; Rodale Institute; Abt Associates, Inc.; DATEX, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-011.

Abstract: USAID officers need efficient Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) systems to make management decisions, prepare documents and effectively manage for results. The PM&E process includes identifying a program's key information needs and indicators; deciding which methods to use to collect and analyze data from the field; creating and managing computerized databases; and sharing information. The paper presents lessons learned from the Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL) project about developing PM&E systems for agriculture and natural resources management programs in Africa.

Co-Managing Natural Resources in Africa: Implementing Policy and Institutional Changes in Five Countries. October 1996.

Authors: Derick W. Brinkerhoff and George Honadle.

Collaborators: Management Systems International; Center for Democracy and Governance.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-479.

Abstract: Efforts to design effective environmental and natural resources planning and management strategies in sub-Saharan Africa require an understanding of the complex array of technical, institutional and sociopolitical factors underlying their implementation. This study summarizes research on these factors gathered from a literature review and field studies of Mali's forestry policy reforms, implementation of National Environmental Action Plans by Madagascar and The Gambia, Botswana's National Conservation Strategies and Zimbabwe's institutional reform of the Parks and Wildlife Department and the Forestry Commission.

Community Variables in Natural Resource Management: [Regional NRM Project Conference]—Workshop Proceedings, July 28–30, 1992, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. 1992.

Author: USAID/Bureau for Africa/Office of Technical Resources.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-911.

No abstract available.

A Conceptual Approach to the Conservation and Management of Natural Forests in Sub-Saharan Africa (Arid and Semi-Arid Forests and Woodlands). March 1991.

Collaborator: Associates in Rural Development, Inc.

Series Title: U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Africa, Office of Technical Resources.

Publications Series no. 91-4.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-055.

Abstract: Although forests and shrublands cover some 920 million hectares in West, East, and southern Africa, and the Horn of Africa, management of these arid and semi-arid forests has been largely neglected by the natural resources management sector. This document, designed for host country and bilateral partner personnel, argues that the great demand for fuelwood (and the emergence of a cash marketplace for fuelwood that has accompanied this demand) provides an additional incentive to adopt a strategy for the sustainable development of these forests.

Conserving Biodiversity in Africa: A Review of the USAID Africa Bureau's Biodiversity Program. 1994.

Author: Jim Webster.

Collaborator: Biodiversity Support Program.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-588.

Abstract: USAID's support for biodiversity efforts in Africa grew rapidly between 1987 and 1990. Many of

the initial activities, which were funded by USAID's Africa Bureau, have recently been completed. This report reviews these Africa Bureau biodiversity grants and examines some of the lessons learned; for additional perspective, it also reviews the Africa Bureau's biodiversity strategy and related congressional, USAID and Africa Bureau strategies and programs.

Conserving Biomass Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Assessment of Experience. November 1992.

Author: J.F. Swartzendruber.

Collaborator: World Resources Institute.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-364.

Abstract: It is likely that biomass will continue to be the primary source of energy for most African households well into the 21st century. This study, based on literature reviews and visits to projects in Kenya and Niger, synthesizes the lessons learned from biomass conservation interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. These interventions have been based largely on a perceived link between fuelwood consumption and deforestation, and have focused on efforts to develop and distribute improved woodstoves; particular emphasis is given to the technical problems involved in improving performance.

Considerations of Wildlife Resources and Land Use in Chad. March 1997.

Authors: James O. Keith and Darrel C. H. Plowes.

SD Technical Paper no. 45.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-699.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/45chad.pdf>

Abstract: Chad once possessed one of the continent's most diverse arrays of wildlife species. In the last several decades, however, Chadians have seriously depleted their fish and wildlife resources and greatly reduced the ability of their environment to support wild animals. Poaching of large game and overharvesting of fish and other wildlife during the country's long period of civil unrest were major causes of Chad's loss of biodiversity, exacerbated by drought, disease and growing pressures on land from increasing populations. This report describes Chad's wildlife species, their habitats and the threats posed to them by human activities.

Démarche pour comprendre et influencer les comportements a l'égard de la conservation et de la gestion des ressources naturelles. 1997.

Author: Bruce A. Byers.

Collaborators: World Wildlife Fund; Nature Conservancy; World Resources Institute.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-619.

Abstract: The behavior of individuals and groups forms the interface between ecological and social systems.

This study examines processes for (1) understanding the context and motivations for behaviors relevant to conservation and natural resource management, and (2) influencing those behaviors to promote resource sustainability. The report examines existing models for understanding and influencing behavior and then presents a new model, which hierarchically links means (activities and actors) to ends (social and environmental change) and is divided into four stages: assessment and research; planning; implementation; and evaluation.

Designing Integrated Conservation and Development Projects. January 1993.

Authors: Michael Brown and Barbara Wyckoff-Baird.

Collaborator: Biodiversity Support Program.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-360 (Eng.); to be assigned (Fre.—*Projets intégrés de conservation de la nature et de développement*).

Abstract: In the early 1980s, the inclusion of development activities in natural resource conservation projects was a novel approach; today it lies squarely within the mainstream of conservation work. However, expertise in designing effective integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs) continues to be limited. This paper highlights various conclusions about the successful design of ICDPs, focusing primarily on the nonbiological aspects.

Ecotourism: A Viable Alternative for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Africa. June 1992.

Collaborator: International Resources Group, Ltd.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-400.

Abstract: Ecotourism means many things to many people. Some define it strictly as travel with a conservation purpose, while others see it as an economically and socially sound way to conserve biodiversity. Some have been eager to exploit the term as a marketing tool, while others see it as a vehicle of improvement for people living adjacent to biologically important areas. This report describes the history and current status of ecotourism and its role in economic development and natural resource management, focusing on the role of private, commercial-sector organizations, as they are the least well-known and a crucial segment of ecotourism.

Elephant Conservation Plans (no abstracts available):

- ☐ **Angola.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- ☐ **Benin.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- ☐ **Burkina Faso.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- ☐ **Cameroon.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-961.

- **Central African Republic.** January 1992 (French).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-962.
- **Chad.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: PC-AAA-634.
- **Congo.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Côte d'Ivoire.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Equatorial Guinea.** October 1991 (English and Spanish).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Ethiopia.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-963.
- **Gabon.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Ghana.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Guinea.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Guinea-Bissau.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Kenya.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-820.
- **Liberia.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Malawi.** November 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-821.
- **Mali.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-822.
- **Mozambique.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-822
- **Namibia.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-823.
- **Niger.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Nigeria.** December 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Rwanda.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Senegal.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Sierra Leone.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Somalia.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Sudan.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Tanzania.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-964.
- **Togo.** October 1991 (English and French).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-965 (Eng.); PN-ABS-966 (Fren.).
- **Uganda.** October 1991 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-967.
- **Zaire.** October 1991 (French).
CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.
- **Zambia.** January 1992 (English).
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-824.

Endowments in Africa: A Discussion of Issues for Using Alternative Funding Mechanisms to Support Agricultural and Natural Resources Management Programs. August 1996.

SD Technical Paper no. 24.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-087.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/24endow.pdf>

Abstract: As development aid has dwindled, donors and governments are increasingly looking to endowments as a means of ensuring the sustainability of their programs and institutions. This guide gives specific advice on establishing an endowment for building local institutions, describing (1) the role which endowments can play in sustainable development by strengthening key local institutions; (2) endowment design alternatives and a conceptual framework for thinking about an endowment's strategic relevance, and its vital and complex roles in a civil society; and (3) practical advice and resources on creating an endowment.

Forgotten Waters: Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems in Africa: Strategies for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development. May 1999.

Author: Caroly Shumway.

Collaborators: The Biodiversity Support Program, Boston University; New England Aquarium.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-449.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACF449.pdf

Abstract: This report provides a primer on Africa's threatened aquatic biodiversity, along with lessons learned from successful and failed conservation projects and options for biodiversity conservation. The report provides an overview of the value of this aquatic biodiversity, identifies the biologically and socioeconomically most important sites, discusses threats, and recommends activities for urgent action. It addresses both freshwater and marine biodiversity, covering lakes, rivers, and streams; wetlands, including floodplains, freshwater swamps, mangroves, and coastal wetlands; and coral reefs.

Governing the Environment: Political Change and Natural Resource Management in Eastern and Southern Africa. 1999.

Authors: H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo and Godber W. Tumushabe.

Publisher: The African Center for Technology Studies, Nairobi, Kenya.

CDIE DOCID: To be assigned.

Web: http://www.acts.or.ke/outreach_pubs.htm

Abstract: This book studies how the making of rules and establishment of institutions for environmental management have generally been undertaken by state structures without involving the local people—those who live closest to and who constantly interact with these resources. The book traces Africa's environmental dilemma by showing that most independent governments have suffered from crises

of legitimacy and thus could not effectively address the problems of environmental degradation.

A Guide to the Gender Dimension of Environment and Natural Resources Management: Based on Sample Review of USAID NRM Projects in Africa. August 1996.

Author: Mary Picard.

Collaborator: The MayaTech Corporation.

SD Technical Paper no. 30.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-089.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/30gen.pdf>

Abstract: This paper examines 11 USAID natural resources management (NRM)/environmental projects in Africa to learn how various kinds of NRM projects have treated gender issues. It provides insight into the ways of treating gender issues as part of a design effort, and, most importantly, the many substantive and nonsubstantive ways of defining benefits to and participation of women. A section on postulates for further research and monitoring is included. No solutions or strategies are proposed, since the problems clearly require scrutiny within varying ecological, social and development resource contexts.

A Guide to Grants, Fellowships and Scholarships in International Forestry and Natural Resources. December 1995.

Author: Damon A. Job.

Collaborator: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-660.

Abstract: This guide provides information concerning grants, fellowships and scholarships available worldwide in forestry and natural resources for undergraduate and graduate students, pre- and postdoctoral candidates, scholars, faculty, professionals, and grants administrators of nongovernmental organizations, institutions and private corporations. For each program listed, the guide provides name; address; fax, phone and e-mail (as available); a description of the program, its purpose, eligibility requirements; the number and amount of the awards available; and the applications deadlines.

A Guide to Strengthening Non-Governmental Organization Effectiveness in Natural Resources Management. June 1996.

Authors: Michael Brown and JoEllen McGann.

Collaborator: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project (World Learning, Inc.; CARE; World Wildlife Fund).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-604.

No abstract available.

Implementation of the Africa Bureau Natural Resources Management Analytical Agenda: Workshop Proceedings, March 17–19, 1992. June 1992.

Collaborator: Clarkson Systems and Analyses, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-252.

No abstract available.

Implementation of the NRM Analytical Agenda: Workshop Proceedings. September 1991.

Collaborator: Clarkson Systems and Analyses, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABJ-950.

No abstract available.

Implementing Natural Resources Management Policy in Africa: A Document and Literature Review. October 1992.

Authors: Derick W. Brinkerhoff, James D. Gage and Jo Anne Yeager.

Collaborators: Management Systems International (lead); International Development Management Center, University of Maryland; Abt Associates, Inc.; Development Alternatives, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-189.

Abstract: This desk study examines the organizational and management tasks involved in implementing natural resource management (NRM) policy in Africa. Nineteen USAID projects and programs in forestry, sustainable agriculture and protected areas/biodiversity conservation in Africa are reviewed, with emphasis on management capacity, host government commitment, organizational systems, sustainability, community participation and decentralization.

Lost Crops of Africa. Vol.1: Grains. 1996.

Authors: Various.

Collaborator: National Research Council.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-951.

Abstract: Local African grains, which could help to resolve the continent's food shortages, have been neglected over the past few centuries in favor of foreign cereals promoted by outsiders, such as missionaries, colonists and researchers. This report describes sub-Saharan Africa's neglected grains and their promise for increasing cereal biodiversity as well as for overcoming food shortfalls. Several species are described in detail, including African rice, finger millet, fonio (acha), pearl millet, sorghum and tef; most of these species, however, while neglected, were never truly lost.

Measuring the Impacts of Natural Resource Management Activities in the OHVN. May 2000.

Author: Valerie Kelly.

Collaborators: International Resources Group; Winrock International; Harvard Institute for International Development.

CDIE DOCID: To be assigned.

No abstract available.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resources Management: An Assessment of Eighteen African Countries. Executive Summary. March 1993.

Authors: Michael Brown, Jill Rizika, James Cawley, Ira Amstadter, Jeffrey Clark and John Prendergast.

Collaborator: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-251 (Eng.); to be assigned (Fre.—*Organisations non-gouvernementales et gestion des ressources naturelles: une évaluation de dix-huit pays africains. Résumé analytique*).

Abstract: The PVO-NGO/Natural Resource Management Support (NRMS) project has undertaken a rapid analytical assessment of NGO situations in NRM in a number of African countries; results represented individually below. Each country is evaluated on: (1) the general context within which NGOs and, to a limited extent, community groups, operate within the country, and issues that affect their activities; (2) the content of NGO work and general donor trends in NRM programming; (3) the perceived needs of the NGOs; (4) NRM activities that could be undertaken; and (5) the overall feasibility of a project such as PVO-NGO/NRMS operating in each nation.

Individual Country Assessments:

- **Benin.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-060.
- **Burundi.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-061.
- **Central African Republic.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-062.
- **Congo.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-063.
- **Eritrea.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-064.
- **Ethiopia.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-065.
- **The Gambia.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-066.
- **Ghana.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-067.
- **Guinea.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-068.
- **Mauritius.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-069.
- **Namibia.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-070.
- **Niger.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-071.
- **Rwanda.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-072.
- **Senegal.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-073.
- **Seychelles.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-074.
- **Tanzania.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-075.
- **Togo.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-076.
- **Zambia.** March 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-077.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resources Management: Synthesis Assessment of Capacity-Building Issues in Africa. July 1996.

Authors: Michael Brown, JoEllen McGann and Diana Myers.

Collaborator: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project (World Learning, Inc.; CARE; World Wildlife Fund).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-603.

Abstract: From 1989–1995, the PVO/NGO Natural Resources Management Support (PVO-NGO/NRMS) Project provided training, TA and information support to build NRM capacity in NGO consortia in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali and Uganda. This report assesses the effectiveness of this institution-building effort. The major finding is that while NGO capacity-building leads to improved NRM, complementary efforts are needed to achieve sustainable NRM.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resource Management in Africa: A Discussion of Issues and Priorities. November 1992.

Authors: William Booth, Carolyn Njuki and Jonathan Otto.

Collaborators: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service; USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-355.

Abstract: Key issues facing USAID in dealing with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operative in natural resource management (NRM) in Africa are explored in the three papers presented here. The papers, prepared to stimulate discussion at a November 1992 conference on the subject, represent three distinct viewpoints: the first is written from the perspective of the UN Development Program and the World Bank, the second from the perspective of an African NGO, and the third from the viewpoint of a U.S.-based NGO.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resources Management in Africa: A Literature Review. November 1992.

Author: T.R. Ramanathan.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-356 (Eng.); PN-ABU-839 (Fre.—

Organisations non-gouvernementales et gestion des ressources naturelles en Afrique: une présentation de la documentation existante).

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/ngoraman.pdf>

Abstract: Approximately a third of the environmental contracts awarded by the Africa Bureau are managed by NGOs. This literature review is the first step in a one-year, four-part Africa Bureau activity to analyze the Bureau's effectiveness in strengthening NGOs engaged in these activities. The objective is to provide

an overview of NGO activities' successes and failures, highlighting issues of critical importance in enhancing NGOs' institutional capacities. As a landmark effort, the review presents abstracts of 150 key publications, drawn from recent literature on this topic (since 1982).

Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resources Management in Africa's Pastoral Sector: Where To Go From Here?—A Synthesis Document. August 1993.

Authors: Michael Brown and Kerry O'Connor.

Collaborator: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-059 (Eng.); PN-ACD-253 (Fre.—*Organisations non-gouvernementales et gestion des ressources naturelles dans le secteur pastoral africain: où aller à partir d'ici? Document de synthèse*, mars 1993).

Abstract: The PVO-NGO/Natural Resource Management Support project has studied the impact of NGO programming in Africa's pastoral sector. Based on information from three project assessment reports (covering Ethiopia, Kenya and Mali) and a workshop, this report provides an overview of African pastoralism and examines NGO experiences in the pastoral sector, both good and bad. One underlying theme that unites the assessments and workshop activities is that NGOs can play an increasingly important role in the pastoral sector, given recent retrenchments by governments and most major donors; this is particularly true in the area of advocacy and awareness raising.

People and Parks: Linking Protected Area Management With Local Communities. January 1992.

Authors: Michael Wells, Katrina Brandon and Lee Hannah.

Collaborators: The World Bank; World Wildlife Fund.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABJ-873.

No abstract available.

Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: Regional Environmental Strategy for the Africa Bureau. May 1992.

Collaborator: AMEX International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-990.

Abstract: This report presents USAID's plan for combating environmental degradation in sub-Saharan Africa through natural resource management (NRM), a cornerstone of the Agency's African strategy. USAID has focused its efforts on two problem areas which have enormous consequences for Africa's future and in which the United States has a comparative advantage: soil degradation due to unsustainable agricultural practices, and loss of tropical forests and other critical habitats. The subregions targeted are arid and semi-arid tropics, tropical highlands, Madagascar, and the humid tropical forest of the Congo Basin.

Population, Environment, and Development in Africa: Dynamic Linkages and Their Implications for Future Research and Development Programming. 1996.

Authors: Daniel C. Clay, Thomas Reardon and Asif Shaikh.

Collaborators: Michigan State University; International Resources Group.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-083.

Abstract: This paper addresses the need for an intersectoral approach to three of Africa's immediate and inter-related problems: rapid population growth, declining agricultural productivity, and natural resource degradation. The study provides an overview of the ongoing debate, identifies shortcomings in previous research (neglect of household strategies, contextual factors and the programmatic issues involved) and associated gaps in the literature, and presents findings from case studies of Rwanda, Niger and Madagascar.

Proceedings of a Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resources Management in Africa. December 1992.

Authors: Laura Mullen and William Helin.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service and USDA Office of International Cooperation and Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-357.

Abstract: As part of a review of USAID's effectiveness in working with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to implement natural resource management (NRM) in Africa, a 2-day conference was convened in Washington, D.C., for representatives of U.S. and African NGOs, USAID, the UNDP, the World Bank, CIDA, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Forest Service and various consulting firms. This report presents the results of participants' study of the following issues: (1) USAID/NGO priorities in NRM; (2) sustaining improvements in NRM; (3) increasing pluralism in African civil society; (4) increasing the impact of NGOs in NRM; and (5) the mechanics of the USAID-NGO relationship.

Proceedings of the USAID Natural Resources Management and Environmental Policy Conference: Banjul, The Gambia, January 18–22, 1994. December 1994.

SD Technical Paper no. 2.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-207.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/2nrmconf.pdf>

Abstract: Over 150 participants from 15 African countries assembled in Banjul to share country experiences in natural resource management (NRM) and environmental programs to aid USAID's future programming. This report presents their recommendations that the Africa Bureau: fully integrate NRM into other priorities rather than treat it as a separate sector; work to resolve tension between USAID procurement requirements and the need for long-term NRM

partnerships; keep NRM projects simple, highly focused, measurable, flexible and subject to periodic evaluation; facilitate donor coordination in NRM; promote global environmental issues often subordinated to more immediate concerns by African policymakers and communities; and build greater indigenous expertise and institutions.

Proceedings of a Workshop on Non-Governmental Organizations and Natural Resource Management in Africa. August 1993.

Author: Jonathan Otto.

Collaborator: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-716.

No abstract available.

Program Review and Evaluation: Natural Resources Management Project, Zambia Component of Southern Africa Regional Project—A Success in the Making. August 1995.

Authors: Irving Rosenthal and Frederick W. Sowers.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABL-872.

Abstract: This report presents the final evaluation of the Zambia subproject (8/89–8/95) of the regional Natural Resources Management (NRM) Project. The subproject aimed to help local communities participate in and benefit from wildlife conservation efforts in the country's national parks. Efforts have focused on (1) improving governance through devolution and administration through transparency; (2) capturing the strength of the private sector through partnerships with the public sector and local communities; (3) establishing a policy and legal framework that supports equitable distribution of benefits; and (4) institutional restructuring to efficiently enhance linkages between conservation and development.

Protected Area Conservation Strategies (PARCS): Assessing the Training Needs of Protected-Area Managers (PAMs) in Africa.

Collaborators: Biodiversity Support Program; African Wildlife Foundation; Wildlife Conservation Society; World Wildlife Fund.

Abstract: The work of Africa's Protected Area Managers (PAMs)—who play a key role in the protection and conservation of Africa's rich biological resources—is becoming an increasingly complex task requiring technical skills relating not only to wildlife and tourism, but to management, planning, law, policies, finance and accounting. However, training institutions and programs for PAMs in Africa generally have not kept pace with the increasing technical demands of their jobs. Assessments of PAM training needs and opportunities in 17 African countries have been produced under Phase I of the PARCS (Protected

Area Conservation Strategy) project and are presented below.

Individual Country Reports:

- **Botswana.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-735.
- **Burundi.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-736.
- **Cameroon.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-737.
- **Congo.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-738.
- **Ethiopia.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-739.
- **Kenya.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-740.
- **Malawi.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-741.
- **Mozambique.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-742.
- **Rwanda.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-743.
- **Somalia.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-744.
- **South Africa.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-750.
- **Southern Africa Regional Report.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-751.
- **Tanzania.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-745.
- **Uganda.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-746.
- **Zaire.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-747.
- **Zambia.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-748.
- **Zimbabwe.** December 1993.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-735.

Protected Area Conservation Strategies (PARCS): Training Needs and Opportunities Among Protected-Area Managers in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. 1995.

Author: Barbara Pitkin.

Collaborators: Biodiversity Support Program; African Wildlife Foundation; Wildlife Conservation Society; World Wildlife Fund.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABY-081 (Eng.); PN-ABY-082 (Fre.—*Stratégie de conservation pour les aires protégées (SCAP): besoins et possibilités de formation des gestionnaires d'aires protégées en Afrique orientale, centrale et australe*).

Abstract: The Protected Area Conservation Strategy (PARCS) project assessed the training needs of more than 200 protected-area managers in 16 African countries. The jobs of protected-area managers are highly complex, requiring them to simultaneously

interact with and manage the rights of indigenous populations and their surrounding communities, and to manage tourist traffic and revenue. This report shows that traditional training institutions and programs have been slow and limited in their ability to adapt curricula to evolving needs, and presents recommendations for new training plans and innovative training techniques.

PVO-NGO/NRMS (Natural Resource Management Support) Analytical Methods and Strategic Planning Workshop, November 15–26, 1993, Madagascar. November 1993.

Collaborator: PVO-NGO/NRMS Project.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-753.

Abstract: The purpose of the PVO-NGO/Natural Resource Management Support project is to strengthen the technical and management capacity of NGOs to promote sustainable natural resource management (NRM) in sub-Saharan Africa. In November 1993, a project workshop, attended by representatives from the project's focus countries (Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali and Uganda) and the United States, was held in Madagascar to develop a strategy for conducting an analytic assessment of the project. The conference participants identified eight themes underlying the project's NGO-strengthening activities, which are described in this report.

PVO-NGO/NRMS (Natural Resource Management Support): Midterm Evaluation. January 1992.

Authors: Robert H. Brandstetter and G. Edward Karch.

Collaborator: Chemonics International.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABD-603.

No abstract available.

Recent Reforms in Natural Resources Management in Africa: Trends in the Roles of Public-Sector Institutions/Phase II—Final Report. October 1993.

Author: R. C. Zimmerman.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 9.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-242.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a9reform.pdf>

Abstract: This report uses an 18-part framework developed by USAID's Africa Bureau to analyze the roles and functioning of African public sector institutions in natural resource management (NRM), applying the framework to data from The Gambia and Madagascar. While progress is being made in some areas, the report indicates that the most intractable problems in NRM are: failure to prevent the degradation of diffuse natural resources (as opposed to fair success in protecting designated areas); inadequate operating budgets; low salaries; inefficient and corrupt procurement systems; and, especially,

chronic organizational weaknesses—which may be so deeply rooted in local culture as to require more sociologically sophisticated approaches to change than have been applied so far.

A Report on Methods Used for Incorporating Human Dimensions in Protected Area Management in the United States. May 1994.

Authors: Julia Carpenter, Jessica Wilson, Emilio Cano, Francisco Sucre and Snowden Henry.

Collaborators: Biodiversity Support Program; Department of Urban and Environmental Policy, Tufts University.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

998890 No abstract available.

Second Annual Natural Resources Management Project Conference Proceedings: Conference Theme—Local Level Participation, November 16–19, 1992, Zambia. 1992.

Author: Lyn Robinson.

Collaborator: Southern Africa Development Community.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-570.

No abstract available.

Seeking Success: Where and How to Look for Success Factors in USAID/NGO Natural Resource Management Projects in Africa. November 1993.

Author: Jonathan Otto.

Collaborator: Forestry Support Program, Office of International Forestry, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-252 (Eng.); to be assigned (Fre.—*A la recherche du succès: où et comment identifier les facteurs de réussite dans les projets USAID/ONG de gestion des ressources naturelles en Afrique*).

Abstract: This report, part of a year-long appraisal of USAID's effectiveness in working with NGOs in natural resource management (NRM) projects in Africa, summarizes findings from an August 1993 conference on the topic and from a desk study which reviewed six USAID/NGO projects involving NRM. The report finds that it is not easy to find information on NGOs' NRM projects: they defy easy categorization, and much is not reported, or even investigated. Moreover, evaluations are not looking deeply to identify the needs of, and project impacts on, one major stakeholder group—the resource users themselves.

A Selected Bibliography on Gender in Environment and Natural Resources: With an Emphasis on Africa. August 1996.

Author: Mary Picard.

Collaborator: The MayaTech Corporation.

SD Technical Paper no. 31.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-090.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/31gen.pdf>

Abstract: Mounting evidence links failed natural resource management (NRM) projects in Africa with project designs that ignore gender issues. This bibliography is designed to inform project implementors and policymakers about gender issues in NRM through a sample of USAID experience in the area. While the bibliography is an update of an earlier version produced in 1994 and the listing has not changed considerably, its presentation and organization have been altered to improve use and versatility.

Thoughts About USAID's Reforms: Perspectives From the Center for Naval Analysis. June 1999.

Author: Tom Barnett.

Collaborator: Center for Naval Analysis Corporation.

SD Technical Paper no. 96.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-334.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/96cna.pdf>

Abstract: This report uses U.S. military analogies to shed light on USAID's reengineering. It recommends that USAID: (1) focus on host-country end states; (2) promote intersectoral cooperation and synergy as a way to avoid turf wars; (3) generate congressional trust by placing greater reliance on USAID field personnel; (4) avoid short-circuiting reengineering by excessive reliance on old ways; (5) test the value of reengineering concepts and practices over time; (6) use performance-based contracting to balance tactical and operational flexibility; (7) balance operation and strategic flexibility in creating or altering an RF; (8) use RF modeling as a painless way of discerning and identifying failure in the new system; and (9) train USAID partners in the new system.

Towards a Sustainable Future for Africa: Improved Natural Resources Management Under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), 1987 to 1993. April 1993.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 5.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-172.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a5toward.pdf>

Abstract: Since 1987, USAID's Development Fund for Africa (DFA) has provided over \$300 million to programs supporting environmentally sound development in Africa. The programs have focused on three priority areas—sustainable agriculture, tropical forestry and biodiversity—and have been directed not, as in the past, at helping individual farmers but at promoting the systemic institutional, technical, economic and political changes needed to support improved natural resource management. This report outlines and exemplifies experiences and successes to date under the DFA and the Africa Bureau's Plan for Supporting Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Understanding and Influencing Behaviors in Conservation and Natural Resources Management. 1996.

Author: Bruce A. Byers.

Collaborators: Biodiversity Support Program (World Wildlife Fund; the Nature Conservancy; World Resources Institute).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-072 (Eng.); PN-ABZ-073 (Fre.—*Démarche pour comprendre et influencer les comportements à l'égard de la conservation et de la gestion des ressources naturelles*).

Abstract: The behavior of individuals and groups forms the interface between ecological and social systems. This study examines processes for (1) understanding the context and motivations for behaviors relevant to conservation and natural resource management, and (2) influencing those behaviors to promote resource sustainability. The report examines existing models for understanding and influencing behavior and then presents a new model, which hierarchically links means (activities and actors) to ends (social and environmental change) and is divided into four stages: assessment and research; planning; implementation; and evaluation.

West and Central Africa Regional Environmental Law Study. June 1992.

Authors: J. Eugene Gibson and Jean-Claude Laurent.

Collaborator: International Resources Group, Ltd.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-250.

Abstract: This report presents baseline data on national, state, local and customary environmental laws as background for efforts at legal reform in Ghana, Nigeria, The Gambia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Various sections examine: 1) the lawmaking process; 2) deficiencies common to environmental laws and enforcement; and 3) management and institutional arrangements for environmental protection and natural resources management, the public's role via community groups and NGOs, and environmental impact assessment requirements. In addition, the report presents a country-specific survey of environmental laws and enforcement (including recommendations for improvement) in regard to land, water, plants and animals, waste disposal, hazardous and toxic substances, fertilizer and pesticides, mining, energy and industry.

Whole Earth People-Level NRM Indicator Catalogue for Use With NRM Framework. September 1991.

Author: Fred R. Weber.

Collaborator: World Resources Institute.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-626.

No abstract available.

Whose Woods These Are: Community-Based Forest Management in Africa. February 1999.

Authors: John Heermans and Jonathon Otto.

Collaborators: International Resources Group; Winrock International; Harvard Institute for International Development.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACE-623.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACE623.pdf

Abstract: Community-based forest management (CBFM) has become a well-integrated and effective approach to maintaining natural vegetative cover while generating a sustainable flow of goods, new livelihood opportunities and diversified sources of income for rural communities. Despite its promise, however, CBFM remains underutilized across a continent that may see the end of its natural forests by mid-century. Beginning with the historical background, this paper summarizes CBFM approaches that have evolved and proven successful, providing an overview of the impacts of CBFM experiences in Africa and the conditions required to foster and sustain such efforts.

Zambia Natural Resources Management Strategy Assessment. October 1992.

Authors: John A. Lichte, Kofi Akwabi-Ameyaw, Mike Bingham, Jack W. King, Ed Olson, Mike Higgs and Roger W. Peebles.

Collaborator: Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-071.

No abstract available.

Private Sector Development

Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Optimal Strategies and Structures: Final Report. December 1997.

Authors: Nelson Edwards, Matt Tokar and Jim Maxwell.

Collaborator: Abt Associates.

SD Technical Paper no. 83.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-834.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/83agribus.pdf>

Abstract: Export-led growth is critical to the development of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This report presents the results of case studies of opportunities and constraints facing indigenous small- and medium-scale enterprises (ISMEs) in the nontraditional-agricultural-export (NTAE) sector in six countries in the region: Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Ghana, Malawi and Kenya. The report then draws conclusions and makes recommendations about how donors might best go about enhancing ISME capacities to launch and develop NTAE-related activities.

Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Suggested Approaches, Information Needs, and an Analytical Agenda. Vol. 1: Synthesis. Vol. 2: Country Annexes. September 1992.

Authors: John S. Holtzman, Richard D. Abbott, Carol Adoum, Patricia Kristjanson, Thomas Wittenberg, Charles J. D. Stathacos, Ismael Ouedraogo, Christine Erbacher, Nicolas Kulibaba and Kimberly M. Aldridge.

Collaborators: Abt Associates, Inc. (lead); Postharvest Institute for Perishables, University of Idaho.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-366.

Abstract: USAID's approaches to agricultural marketing and agribusiness development in sub-Saharan Africa since the mid-1980s are documented in this study. Volume I includes: (1) a summary of approaches to agribusiness development used by USAID missions; (2) lessons learned from policy reform efforts, programs and projects in this domain; (3) impact assessment indicators; (4) a discussion of the information needs and gaps of agribusiness operators, African governments and USAID missions; and (5) a general strategy of agribusiness development and trade promotion in Africa. Volume II presents reports on the 12 study countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Agribusiness Firms in Zambia's Maize Subsector: A Review of Their Characteristics, Constraints, and Innovations. September 1993.

Authors: Bill Guyton and Joseph Temba.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-750.

Abstract: This report examines how agribusiness firms serving Zambia's maize subsector have fared under market liberalization. Studying the 1993–1994 season, the report explores the principal characteristics of agribusiness firms in the sector, their constraints and their responses to changed market conditions. Agribusinesses covered include input distributors; large, small and emerging farmers; grain dealers and marketing agents; transporters; millers; wholesalers and retailers of maize meal; feed processors; and breweries. The study concludes that the future is promising if policy dialogue and reform continue.

Agribusiness Firms in Zambia's Oilseed Subsector: A Review of Their Characteristics, Constraints, and Innovations During the 1993–1994 Oilseed Marketing Session—Final Report. September 1993.

Authors: Christine Erbacher and Joseph Temba.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-108.

Abstract: This report examines agribusinesses in the oilseed subsector in Zambia, their characteristics and constraints, and the innovations they have developed in response to market liberalization. It focuses on key

agribusiness in the sunflower, soybean, and cottonseed subsectors, presenting production data and key production issues for the subsector and discussing individual firms. A brief overview of transportation and agricultural inputs is also provided, along with a description of the agribusiness environmental and support framework in Zambia, government role and policy, market information and trade associations.

Agricultural Marketing Directory for U.S.-Africa Trade.
Revised August 1998.

Authors: Mary E. Lassanyi and Wayne Olson.

Collaborator: USDA-National Agricultural Library.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned. (Older version: PN-ABY-661)

Abstract: This reference tool provides vital information on U.S.-Africa agricultural markets and trade. Part I lists selected readings on market opportunities and international trade; cites information systems, such as Internet sites, that contain up-to-date news and views of international trade; and lists contacts, including regional and international organizations, research centers, and financial and funding institutions. Wherever applicable, short summaries are provided on publications and activities. Part II provides country-level information, including an economic overview for each country and information on exports and imports, investment and trade barriers, and the best prospects for U.S. investment and exports.

An Annotated Bibliography on Financial Markets and Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.
December 1992.

Author: Richard L. Meyer.

Collaborator: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-369.

Abstract: This bibliography, prepared for researchers, policymakers and project officers, contains 1,606 citations, each of which includes a brief annotation and keywords. The bibliography covers all types of financial arrangements and institutional forms, whether formal or informal, and it includes materials about both lending and savings mobilization aspects of agribusiness financing. The work covers a variety of on-farm and off-farm enterprises ranging from backyard activities to multilateral firms. The citations, which date mostly from the 1980s and 1990s, are drawn from several sources, including academic literature, consultant reports, NGO/PVO publications, and design and evaluation reports.

"By Growing, Exporting Vanilla, Ugandan Farmers Add to Income." *Front Lines*. March 1992.

Author: Thomas J. Herlehy.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-258.

No abstract available.

Constraints in the Kenyan Fruit Juice Processing Industry: Final Report. September 1993.

Authors: Mark D. Wenner and William Escudero.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-109.

Abstract: This study catalogues economic, institutional, infrastructural and technological constraints perceived by fruit juice processors and fruit growers. These ranged from a weak economic climate characterized by stagnant growth, falling real incomes and sharp currency devaluations to a lack of access to formal credit and poor horticultural extension services. Principal recommendations call for technical assistance aimed at improving fruit procurement, processing plant efficiency, and quality control; the establishment of an effective market information system, preferably operated by a private entity; and the strengthening of the Agribusiness Association of Kenya so that it can become an effective intermediary between the government of Kenya, the donor community and affiliated industries.

The European Market for Processed Mango: Final Report.
September 1993.

Author: Timothy J. Mooney.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-107.

Abstract: This study analyzes the European market for processed mango products—juices, concentrates, pulps, chutney, dried mango and others—to determine whether it would be in the interest of West African producers to invest in plants, equipment and market development to export such products. Findings conclude that USAID should focus on assisting firms with existing processing capability, rather than creating new firms, and should explore the market potential of new products not requiring high capital investment, such as sun-dried mango slices, which could be sold as a premium, all-natural product.

Exporting Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to Europe: Potential and Constraints for Gambian Producers. October 1995.

Authors: Geetha Nagarajan, Richard L. Meyer and Douglas H. Graham.

Collaborator: Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-907.

Abstract: The Gambia offers potential horticultural exporters a promising climate, a high water table, and good soil texture in peri-urban Banjul, along with relatively low-cost labor, remarkably good telecommunications and close proximity to European markets. However, it is constrained by inadequate cold storage facilities, lack of government support for research and

extension, and information constraints, especially for small producers. This report recommends support for Gambian entrepreneurs to attend marketing workshops in Europe, a joint venture to expand the planned cold-storage facilities at the Banjul airport, more careful documentation of the flow of horticulture exports, development of improved crop varieties, and the improvement of labor safety conditions and wages.

Financing and Marketing Horticultural Exports in Uganda. October 1995.

Authors: Richard L. Meyer and Geetha Nagarajan.
Collaborator: Ohio State University.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-468.

Abstract: Uganda must expand its horticultural exports to Europe if it is to maintain economic growth and compensate for declines in international prices for its traditional agricultural exports. This study assesses financial and other issues associated with such an expansion, analyzing the flow of commodities from producers to consumers through various production and marketing channels, the methods used to finance transactions and existing financial patterns.

Financing and Marketing Horticultural Products in Ghana: The Prospects for Export Growth. October 1995.

Authors: Korotoumou Ouattara, Douglas H. Graham, Richard L. Meyer and Geetha Nagarajan.
Collaborator: Ohio State University.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-465.

Abstract: Ghana's economic performance depends upon a continued increase in agricultural exports. This study analyzes Ghana's horticulture subsector, with emphasis on nontraditional exports (NTEs), particularly pineapples, vegetables and yams. The study used a modified agribusiness subsector framework to determine marketing arrangements, the nature of firms, and the mechanisms coordinating the flow of commodities. The study reveals, however, that financial constraints are not as serious as those posed by a lack of the infrastructure, research and development and government policy.

Generating Agricultural Growth in Uganda: A Demand-Driven Approach to Research and Market Development—A Concept Paper. April 1992.

Authors: Thomas J. Herlehy and Jeff Hill.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-257.
No abstract available.

Import Substitution and Export Promotion: Prospects for the Horticultural and Poultry Subsectors in Swaziland. October 1995.

Authors: Richard L. Meyer and Geetha Nagarajan.
Collaborator: Ohio State University.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-309.

Abstract: Though traditionally considered a low-income enterprise, small-farm horticultural and poultry production in Swaziland offers significant potential, particularly for rural women. This paper analyzes the growth potential of these subsectors, examining general features of the Swazi economy and agricultural sector and their implications for horticultural and poultry production. Market conditions, participants, support services, constraints, prospects, opportunities and access to financial services are reviewed, and recommendations for government action are presented.

Innovative Approaches to Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Volume 1: Summary, Conclusions and Cross-Cutting Findings. December 1997.

Authors: Jim Maxwell and John Holtzman.
Collaborator: Abt Associates.
SD Technical Paper no. 78.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-881.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/78vol1.pdf>

Abstract: As input for future programming, USAID's Africa Bureau commissioned a series of assessments of donor agencies' innovative agribusiness projects in eight sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, as well as case studies of assisted firms. The project focused on four high-opportunity areas—non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE), agribusiness associations, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and financial services—complemented by monitoring and evaluation. This volume summarizes the results of the project, including findings for the SSA region as a whole.

Innovative Approaches to Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Volume 2: Secondary Research Findings. December 1997.

Authors: Jim Maxwell and John Holtzman.
Collaborator: Abt Associates.
SD Technical Paper no. 79.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-882.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/79vol2.pdf>

Abstract: This second volume in the Africa Bureau's research series on agribusiness development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) summarizes three separate literature reviews in areas pertinent to the subject, identifies gaps in the literature and draws lessons learned and implications for USAID. The reviews, the texts of which are appended to the report, discuss: (1) innovative approaches to agribusiness development in non-SSA countries; (2) SSA horticultural exports to the European Union; and (3) worldwide experience in developing food and agribusiness development centers and business incubators.

Innovative Approaches to Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Volume 3: East Africa. December 1997.

Authors: Jim Maxwell and Richard D. Abbott.

Collaborator: Abt Associates.

SD Technical Paper no. 80.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-883.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/80vol3.pdf>

Abstract: This report, the third in the Africa Bureau's series on agribusiness development in sub-Saharan Africa, synthesizes lessons learned from donor agencies' innovative agribusiness projects in the East African countries of Kenya and Uganda. These lessons, which are intended to help USAID design and implement its own agribusiness projects in the region, focus on non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE), NTAE associations, small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), financial services to agribusiness and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of agribusiness projects.

Innovative Approaches to Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Volume 4: West Africa. December 1997.

Authors: John Holtzman, Jim Maxwell, Jean Crouzet and Dennis DeSantis.

Collaborator: Abt Associates.

SD Technical Paper no. 81.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-884.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/81vol4.pdf>

Abstract: This volume, the fourth in the Africa Bureau's series on agribusiness development in sub-Saharan Africa, assesses donor agencies' innovative agribusiness projects in the West African countries of Ghana, Mali and Senegal and synthesizes a set of lessons learned for use in designing and implementing USAID agribusiness projects in the region. The study concentrates mainly on agribusiness associations and financial services to agribusinesses, secondarily on nontraditional agricultural exports and small/medium enterprises; attention is also given to issues in project monitoring and evaluation.

Innovative Approaches to Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa—Volume 5: Southern Africa. December 1997.

Authors: Jim Maxwell and Richard Gordon.

Collaborator: Abt Associates.

SD Technical Paper no. 82.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-885.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB885.pdf

Abstract: This report, the fifth in the Africa Bureau's series on agribusiness development in sub-Saharan Africa, focuses on donor agencies' innovative agribusiness projects in the southern African countries of Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe and on development in four sectors—nontraditional agricultural exports (NTAEs), agribusiness

associations, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and financial services to agribusiness, with emphasis on SMEs and NTAEs. USAID's monitoring and evaluation of agribusiness projects is also addressed. Findings concur with those found in sub-Saharan Africa generally.

Input and Output Distribution Networks in the Agribusiness Sector in Rwanda: Markets or Pre-Markets. October 1995.

Authors: Mayada M. Baydas, Douglas H. Graham and Jerome Biacamumpaka.

Collaborator: Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-467.

Abstract: This study, one of a series focused on horticulture in African countries, examines financial contracts in the agribusiness sector in Rwanda, focusing on three crop subsectors: potatoes, dry beans and fresh fruits and vegetables. An overview of the Rwandan economy and a discussion of the study methodology are presented, followed by a description of agricultural input networks, agricultural output networks, and non-traditional agricultural exports, after which key constraints to the development of the agribusiness sector are identified.

Market Outlook for Malawi's Tobacco Industry. September 1993.

Author: Valerie Vantreese.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-110.

Abstract: A desktop study, with a field focus on western and eastern Europe, where fieldwork was conducted, this report analyzes world demand for Malawi's tobacco and identifies and assesses Malawi's competitors, without conducting a full comparative advantage study. The report also evaluates current and projected consumer markets in Europe and looks at the potential impact of the elimination of EC tobacco subsidies on Malawi's tobacco prices.

Marketing and Financing of Agriculture and Agribusiness in Madagascar. October 1995.

Author: Arnold R. Camacho.

Collaborator: Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-466.

Abstract: This study explores the potential for improved production, marketing and processing of agricultural products, particularly vegetables, in Madagascar and provides policy recommendations. Various sections present: 1) background information about the country's economic performance, recent policy reforms, characteristics of the financial sector and growth potential; 2) characteristics of the agricultural sector, identifying Madagascar's agricultural zones, the composition of its agricultural output, and the activities of agribusinesses and other

sector agents (processors, traders and middlemen); and 3) issues and constraints.

New Approaches to Growth: Systemic Development of Agricultural Marketing in Uganda, 1987–1992. January 1993.

Previous title: *The Impact of the USAID/Uganda Agricultural Non-Traditional Export Promotion (ANEP) Program, 1990–1991.* October 1991.

Author: Thomas J. Herlehy.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-262.

No abstract available.

Pesticides and the Agrichemical Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa. July 1994.

Author: Phillip Szmedra.

Collaborator: EPAT Project/Winrock International Environmental Alliance.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-206.

Abstract: This report reviews pesticide use in sub-Saharan Africa as a first step in examining environmental implications of policy initiatives relating to pesticides and the initiatives' potential impact on incentives to use integrated pest management (IPM). The report: (1) analyzes the markets, products and target commodities of the major agrochemical companies in the region; (2) provides detailed reports on pesticide use and IPM in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Zimbabwe, and reports on 22 other countries; (3) describes trends in cotton production and pesticide use in a number of nations; and (4) discusses problems with regulation and international trade of pesticides and toxic substances as related to Africa and the developing world.

Portugal as a Market for Fresh Agricultural Products From Guinea-Bissau: Final Report. September 1993.

Author: John Miller.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-014.

Abstract: This report examines the current and potential market in Portugal for fresh fruits and vegetables from Central and West Africa, with particular focus on Guinea-Bissau. The Portuguese market for fruits and vegetables is already well served by its own domestic production, by other European countries, and by Israel, South Africa, Brazil and Venezuela, which have tremendous advantages over Guinea-Bissau in the use of modern management techniques. Nonetheless, there are opportunities for Guinea-Bissau in the Portuguese market, which the report demonstrates.

A Review of the Literature on Financial Markets and Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons Learned and Suggestions for an Analytical Agenda. December 1992.

Authors: Richard L. Meyer, Douglas H. Graham and Carlos E. Cuevas.

Collaborator: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-367.

Abstract: This paper synthesizes the lessons learned from the many—mostly unsuccessful—government- and donor-led efforts to develop a viable agribusiness finance sector. These efforts have generally focused on channeling donor or government-subsidized funds through formal intermediate financial institutions (IFIs), e.g., savings banks, development finance institutions, cooperatives, credit unions and village banks. This approach, however, fostered a dependency syndrome, ignored savings mobilization and ultimately undermined the IFIs. Only recently have governments and donors begun to use the private sector to provide financial services to agribusiness.

A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Financial Markets and Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. December 1992.

Author: Richard L. Meyer.

Collaborator: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-368.

Abstract: Organized by lessons learned, this selected bibliography presents 260 fully annotated citations on agribusiness financing in sub-Saharan Africa. The bibliography covers all types of financial arrangements and institutional forms, whether formal or informal, and includes materials about both lending and savings mobilization aspects of agribusiness financing. A broad definition of agribusiness is used, one that covers a variety of on-farm and off-farm enterprises ranging from backyard activities to multilateral firms.

Stimulating Indigenous Agribusiness Development in the Northern Communal Areas of Namibia: A Concept Paper. August 1997.

Authors: Emmanuel Acquah and Rod Davis.

Collaborators: University of Maryland Eastern Shore; Africare.

SD Technical Paper no. 73.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-127.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB127.pdf

Abstract: Farmers in Namibia's Northern Communal Area face many constraints. Nonetheless, opportunities exist for promoting socioeconomic development by indigenizing both new and existing economic activities. This concept paper proposes market-driven options to take advantage of these opportunities. Specifically, it proposes and applies a model which details the pre-production, production and marketing constraints in three subsectors with potential for indigenization: processing of pearl millet; horticulture; and provision of agribusiness inputs and services, including land tillage services.

Stimulating Indigenous Agribusiness Development in Zimbabwe: A Concept Paper. August 1997.

Authors: Emmanuel Acquah and Felix M. Masanzu.
 Collaborator: University of Maryland Eastern Shore;
 Agricultural Marketing Authority of Zimbabwe.
 SD Technical Paper no. 72.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-126.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/72zim.pdf>

Abstract: In its Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP) of January 1991, the government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) accepted in principle the market-oriented policies required to liberalize the country's economy. More recently, however, the GOZ has been somewhat reluctant to privatize further for fear of solidifying the domination of Zimbabwe's economy by the minority white population and the historical disenfranchisement of the black majority. This paper proposes market-driven options for spurring indigenous private economic growth by promoting small and medium-scale agribusinesses.

A Strategic Framework for Promoting Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. January 1991 (English and French).

Collaborator: USAID, Office of Technical Resources.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ABK-142 (Eng.); PN-ABP-255 (Fre.)

Abstract: This strategic framework outlines a market-oriented approach to agricultural sector development in Africa. Based on a model of market development that involves five stages, the framework recommends that USAID promote competition in marketing, encourage activities that increase the value added to commodities, and support the production and marketing of crops for which African countries possess a potential comparative advantage.

Transaction Costs Analysis of Maize and Cotton Marketing in Zambia and Tanzania. June 1999.

Authors: Satu Kahkonen and Howard Leathers.
 Collaborator: IRIS Center, University of Maryland.
 SD Technical Paper no. 105.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-335.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/105transcosts.pdf>

Abstract: This study examines the experiences in the marketing of maize and cotton during the 1990s in Zambia and Tanzania, where state-led and controlled marketing of crops have given way to private-sector participation. The report addresses the degree to which the private sector has been successful in filling the vacancy left by retreating government programs and identifies some institutional impediments that still limit the efficiency of private-sector marketing arrangements by raising transaction costs.

USAID Conference on Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness in Africa: The Proceedings. May 1993.

Author: Thomas J. Herlehy.
 ARTS Technical Paper no. 7.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-174.
 Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a7confer.pdf>
Abstract: In 1992, the Africa Bureau's Office of Analysis, Research, and Technical Support organized a conference to discuss its experience promoting agricultural marketing and agribusiness under the Development Fund for Africa. More than 80 persons, including 26 Agricultural Development Officers, discussed lessons learned, shared the innovative approaches they had implemented, examined the results of research and analysis and explored new approaches to technology development and transfer.

Technology Development and Transfer

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Africa: Phase I Survey Results and Database. November 1992.

Authors: Ismael Ouedraogo, Noubia Gribi, Paul Mbugua, Joshua Nyoni, Kwabena Owusu-Sekyere, Boubacar Sada Sy and Kah Walla.
 Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-249.
No abstract available.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Cameroon: A Study of Crop Protection Technology. November 1992.

Authors: Charles J. Heures, Siaka Kone and Kah Walla.
 Collaborators: Abt Associates, Inc. (head); Postharvest Institute for Perishables, University of Idaho; Deloitte & Touche.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-111.
No abstract available.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Ghana: A Study of Postharvest Technology for Fruits and Vegetables. November 1992.

Authors: Jack Ross and Kwabena Owusu-Sekyere.
 Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
 CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-839.
No abstract available.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Kenya: A Study of Poultry Feed Processing Technology. November 1992.

Authors: John B. Blake and Paul Njenga Mbugua.

Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-906.

Abstract: This study is one of a series of reports to (1) inventory successful cases of technology development and transfer to sub-Saharan Africa; (2) identify successful examples of public/private sector collaboration to design a model and identify opportunities for U.S. firms to market, invest and develop technologies in Africa; and (3) develop a database of critical information for U.S. firms to enter the technology development and transfer market in Africa. This study focuses on the Kenyan poultry feed industry, where technological issues are a major constraint.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Mali: A Study of the Mechanization of Cotton Production. November 1992.

Authors: Phil Serafini and Boubacar Sada.
Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-905.

Abstract: The mechanization of cotton production in Mali is examined as a case study of the growing collaboration between the public and private sectors in the development and delivery of agricultural technology in Africa. After an overview of cotton production in Mali, the study examines the demand for different mechanical technologies (including animal traction equipment, tractors, planting and harvesting equipment, applicators for agrochemicals and processing equipment such as cotton gins); the impacts of mechanization on yield, labor, blacksmith and farmer income, the environment, and the transportation sector; the organizational framework for research in mechanization; and the economic, business and regulatory environment.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Synthesis of Field Studies. November 1992.

Author: W. Lesser.
Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-907.
No abstract available.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Zimbabwe: A Study of Cereal Seeds Development Technology. November 1992.

Authors: Ismael Ouedraogo and Frank Loeffel.
Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-838.
No abstract available.

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Technology Development and Use in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Crop Protection Technology in Cameroon—Annexes. November 1992.

Authors: Charles J. Heureux, Siaka Kone and Kah Walla.
Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-248.
No abstract available.

Agricultural Research in Africa: A Review of USAID Strategies and Experience. December 1994.

Author: Cheryl Christensen.
Collaborator: U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service.
SD Technical Paper no. 3.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-363.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/3agresrc.pdf>
Abstract: This report describes the evolution of USAID's strategies from the 1950s to the present, documents lessons learned and reviews the major elements of successful and unsuccessful technology adoption, as well as patterns of expenditures by USAID and other donors. Two primary conclusions drawn include: 1) markets play a critical role in the adoption of technology at both micro (farm) and sectoral levels; and 2) research institutions need to be results oriented, defined not only in terms of the number of research products produced, but in terms of the wider, practical utility of the products.

Agricultural Research in Africa and the Sustainable Financing Initiative: Review, Lessons and Proposed Next Steps. August 2000.

Authors: R. James Bingen and Derick W. Brinkerhoff.
Collaborator: Abt Associates, Inc.
SD Technical Paper no. 112.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ACJ-667.

Abstract: This paper reviews current and new financial mechanisms and funding options for agricultural and natural resource management research in sub-Saharan Africa and identifies the next generation of SFI issues, challenges and opportunities. Using an analytic framework for reviewing the experiences, accomplishments and issues raised to date in the implementation of SFI, the paper situates sustainable financing mechanisms within the overlapping organizational and policy environments that influence the selection, use, viability and effectiveness of these mechanisms.

Agricultural Research Impact Assessment: The Case of Maize Technology Adoption in Southern Mali. June 1994.

Authors: Ducan Boughton and Bruno Henry de Frahan.
Collaborator: Michigan State University.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-729 (Eng.); PN-ABS-922 (Fre.).
Abstract: The Malian agricultural research service was established in 1961, and a rainfed cereal varietal

improvement program began in 1964. Historically, maize has remained a very minor part of this research effort; primary emphasis has been on varietal selection, initially focusing on linkages with French-operated research stations in West Africa, and, more recently, linkages with regional and international centers/networks. This report describes the development of maize-based intercropping technology in southern Mali during the 1980s, particularly maize-late millet intercropping, and provides recommendations for the industry.

Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in Africa: Impacts Achieved and Lessons Learned. November 1997.

Authors: James Oehmke, P. Anandajayasekeram and William Masters.

Collaborators: Michigan State University; Purdue University; Southern African Center for Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Training (SACCAR).

SD Technical Paper no. 77.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACB-618.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB618.pdf

Abstract: This report synthesizes numerous studies and field experiences to determine the effectiveness of agricultural technology development and transfer (TDT) in Africa. It concludes that, contrary to conventional wisdom, African agricultural TDT has had an impact on a variety of countries, commodities and agroclimatic conditions. However, there is institutional failure in African national agriculture TDT systems, and African governments have failed to invest adequately in TDT, which is critical to the future of broad-based improvements in the welfare of African people.

Analysis of Private-Sector Technology Transfer Methods. June 1992.

Author: Lisa Schwartz.

Collaborator: Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABL-252.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to gather information on private-sector transfer of agricultural technology in three sub-Saharan countries—Kenya, Mali and Zimbabwe. The study included both a literature review and fieldwork, which identifies possible areas for increased complementarity between private- and public-sector technology transfer. In all three countries, a mix of organizational types were involved in the overall extension system, including government ministries or departments; private agribusiness firms, both input suppliers and processors/marketers; parastatals; private consulting firms; farmers' associations; NGOs; and educational institutions.

Assessing the Impact of Cowpea and Sorghum Research and Extension in Northern Cameroon. June 1994.

Authors: James A. Sterns and Richard H. Bernsten.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-731.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABS731.pdf

Abstract: Cameroon has sought to increase agricultural productivity through research and extension of locally developed and/or screened technologies. This paper analyzes the costs and benefits to investments in cowpea and sorghum research and extension in northern Cameroon and presents an overview of cowpea/sorghum production, its constraints, and investments made in cowpea/sorghum research and extension. From 1979 to 1987, the research-extension system developed an improved cowpea package—benefits from which are estimated for 1984–1998. The paper focuses on how institutions can affect a project's economic returns and on lessons learned.

Basic Guide to Using Debt Conversions. March 1997.

Author: Elizabeth G. Dunn.

Collaborator: University of Missouri.

SD Technical Paper no. 44.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-093.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/44debt.pdf>

Abstract: Groups working in agricultural research and conservation in Africa can use debt conversion to increase project funding. In a debt conversion, the group uses hard currency to buy discounted debt from an international creditor. The debt is then delivered to the Central Bank and Ministry of Finance of a debtor country and retired. In exchange, the group receives local currency, in an amount equivalently greater than the hard currency it paid to retire the debt, to pursue its programs within the debtor country. This document offers a brief guide to debt conversion, with emphasis on Africa.

Checkoffs: New Approaches to Funding Research, Development and Conservation. March 1997.

Author: Jere Gilles.

Collaborator: University of Missouri.

SD Technical Paper no. 53.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-372.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/53check.pdf>

Abstract: This guide is an introduction to checkoffs, an innovative mechanism for financing programs in agricultural research and natural resource conservation. Checkoffs are self-imposed levies on consumers, producers or industry groups that are used by financially strapped public agencies to supplement publicly funded programs or to fund programs that the private sector is unable to finance. The study makes the case for checkoffs, describing their basic elements,

advantages and disadvantages; discusses minimum requirements; and presents several brief case studies of successful checkoffs.

Commercialization of Research and Technology. March 1997.

Author: Nicholas G. Kalaitzandonakes.

Collaborator: University of Missouri.

SD Technical Paper no. 43.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-092.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/43comm.pdf>

Abstract: As researchers and administrators confront the challenge of financing agricultural research and technology transfer in Africa under tight fiscal realities and declining donor aid, commercialization should be examined as one alternative source of funding. This handbook aims to help decisionmakers determine if commercialization of a particular public technology transfer organization is feasible, how to manage the commercialization scheme if it is, or how to make the institutional and economic adjustments necessary for commercialization if it is not.

Developments in Potato Research in Central Africa. December 1994.

Authors: Humberto A. Mendoza, Seme Debela and David R. Martella.

Collaborator: International Potato Center (CIP), Lima, Peru.

SD Technical Paper no. 5.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-891.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/5potato.pdf>

Abstract: The Regional Potato Improvement Program for Central Africa (PRAPAC), a USAID-supported program of the International Potato Center, supports collaborative potato research among the national agricultural research systems in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire. This evaluation of PRAPAC focuses on its progress in developing improved varieties and other potato technologies; strengthening member national programs and their institutional partners, as well as linkages between research programs and extension development agencies; and developing a self-sustaining potato research network.

An Economic Analysis of Research and Technology Transfer of Millet, Sorghum, and Cowpeas in Niger. March 1995.

Authors: Valentina Mazzucato and Samba Ly.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-728.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABS728.pdf

Abstract: According to this economic analysis, genetic improvement research conducted by Niger's Departement de Recherches en Economie Rurale (INRAN) on millet, sorghum and cowpea will return between 2% and 21% annually between 1975–2011. This low but positive conclusion can be explained by several factors, including periodic drought, seed

unavailability, and inadequate marketing, transportation and credit infrastructure. Overall, however, the report places INRAN in a positive light, as a young, small, but functioning research organization with an integrated system of on-farm trials.

The Economic Impact of Agricultural Research: A Practical Guide. (Fre.—*L'impact économique de la recherche agricole: un guide pratique*). July 1996.

Authors: William A. Masters, with Bakara Coulibaly, Diakalia Sanogo, Mamadou Sidibé and Anne Williams.

Collaborators: Purdue University; Institut du Sahel.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

Web: <http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/staff/masters/EconSurplusManual-English.pdf> (Fre.—<http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/staff/masters/EconSurplusManual-French.pdf>)

Abstract: The economic value of public investments may not be obvious. It is particularly difficult to observe the impact of agricultural research because the benefits are diffused over many years and millions of dispersed producers and consumers. This manual presents the concepts and tools needed to calculate the economic impact of agricultural research, using real case studies and field data from West Africa. It was developed principally for researchers carrying out impact assessments within African agricultural research institutes and is intended to be a practical guide accessible to noneconomists.

The Impact of Agricultural Research: A Synthesis of Findings and Policy Implications for the Sahel/Impact de la recherche agricole: synthèse des résultats et implications pour les pays membres du CILSS (Eng. and Fre. in 1 vol.). December 1996.

Authors: Touba Bedingar and William A. Masters.

Collaborators: Institut du Sahel; Purdue University.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

No abstract available.

The Impact of Agricultural Technology in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Synthesis of Symposium Findings. June 1993 (English). September 1993 (French).

Authors: James F. Oehmke and Eric W. Crawford.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 3 (Eng.); 3F (Fre.).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-321 (Eng.); PN-ABQ-056 (Fre.)—*Impact de la technologie agricole en Afrique*

sub-Saharienne: une synthèse des découvertes du symposium, Washington, D.C., 14 au 16 octobre 1992.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a3impact.pdf> (Eng.); /a3french.pdf (Fre.)

Abstract: This report assesses the value of USAID investments in agricultural technology development and transfer (TDT)—i.e., agricultural research and extension—in sub-Saharan Africa to determine

whether current negative perceptions about the impact of TDT are justified or not. Included is an analysis of factors influencing TDT impact (agroclicmatic conditions, civil unrest, research system performance, government policy and agricultural markets) as well as continuing progress made by USAID in strengthening national, regional and international research capabilities. The report finds that TDT activities generally possess positive rates of return that justify USAID's investment.

Impact Assessment of the SAFGRAD Commodity Networks. May 1993.

Authors: John H. Sanders, Taye Bezuneh and Alan C. Schroeder.

Collaborators: USAID/AFR/SWA; OAU/STRC-SAFGRAD.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-430.

Abstract: This report evaluates the SAFGRAD project—an effort to improve food grain research in semiarid Africa by establishing networks between national agricultural research systems (NARS) and international agricultural research centers (IARCs). The impact evaluation was based on in-depth reviews of 8–26 participating countries and revealed that SAFGRAD research on maize and cowpea in West Africa has had a substantial impact. SAFGRAD regional research networks have been a major mover of new technologies. Strong annual social benefits confirm the networks' success.

The Impact of Investments in Maize Research and Dissemination in Zambia. Part I: Main Report. Part II: Annexes. October 1993.

Authors: Julie A. Howard, with George M. Chitalu and Sylvester M. Kalonge.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-724 (pt. I); PN-ABS-727 (pt. II).

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABS724.pdf

Abstract: This report presents the results of a collaboration between Michigan State University (MSU), Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) and the University of Zambia's Rural Development Studies Bureau (RDSB) to assess the impact of investments in maize research and dissemination made during the late 1970s and early 1980s. During the 1980s, marketed maize represented 70% of the value of all marketed food production and 60% of the value of all crops. Maize research resulted in the release of ten new hybrids and open-pollinated varieties between 1984–1988.

Maize is Life: Maize Research and Smallholder Production in Mali. July 1993.

Author: Melinda Smale.

Collaborator: USDA/ICD.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABZ-963.

No abstract available.

Maize Research Impact in Africa: The Obscured Revolution/Complete Report. December 1994.

Authors: Elon Gilbert, Lucie Phillips, William Roberts, Marie-Therese Sarch, Melinda Smale and Ann Stroud, with Edgar Hunting.

SD Technical Paper no. 7.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABP-564.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/7maize.pdf>

Abstract: Among the few bright spots in sub-Saharan Africa's economic development since the 1960s has been maize production, which has increased an average of 2.6% annually over the past 25 years. This Maize Research Impact in Africa (MARIA) study explores the extent to which donor-supported national agricultural research centers (NARS) have contributed to this success, with case studies of Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, along with subregional analyses. Results strongly indicate that maize research has increased the productivity of land and labor across a range of farming systems.

Maize Research Impact in Africa: The Obscured Revolution/Summary Report. December 1994.

Authors: Elon Gilbert, Lucie Phillips, William Roberts, Marie-Therese Sarch, Melinda Smale and Ann Stroud, with Edgar Hunting.

SD Technical Paper no. 6.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-345.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/6maize.pdf>

Abstract: (see preceding entry)

The Potential Returns to Oilseeds Research in Uganda: The Case of Groundnuts and Sesame. 1994.

Author: Rita Laker-Ojok.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACF-662.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACF662.pdf

Abstract: This study presents an ex-ante analysis of expected returns to investment in agricultural research on groundnuts and sesame in Uganda. Experience has shown that it generally takes a minimum of 6–10 years for new technologies to begin to have an impact on agricultural production practices. In the case of Uganda, Michigan State University measured the impact of a program which only began the process of rehabilitating the collapsed national agricultural research system in 1985 and began support for commodity research on groundnuts and sesame in 1989. As a result, the assessment relies upon the projection of expected future benefits. Follow-up research will be required to test the ultimate validity of the study's assumptions.

Preliminary Strategic Framework for Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in Sub-Saharan Africa. December 1992.

Institutional author: AMEX International.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-363.

Abstract: Support for agricultural technology development and transfer is critical to economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. Building on USAID's experience over the past 20 years, this USAID strategic framework recommends a shift from supply-oriented technology development (which focuses on agricultural production) to demand-oriented development (which focuses on the demand for a given commodity in domestic, regional and international markets); this shift may require public and private sector agents and institutions to make major operational changes.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer Collaborators Workshop (June 28–30, 1993). December 1994.

Institutional author: AMEX International.
CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-892.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/wktdtdc2.pdf>

Abstract: Primary findings of this workshop include the following: (1) successful technology adoption occurs when there are functioning local, national or international markets where increased output can be sold; (2) available technologies can increase agricultural productivity significantly but do not address all key constraints, e.g., in regard to environmental management and sustainability; and (3) given the serious funding, management and personnel problems facing research institutions, the development of effective, sustainable agricultural research systems is the major challenge for Africans, donors and international agricultural research centers.

Proceedings of the East Africa Agricultural Research Networking Workshop. October 1993.

Collaborator: REDSO/ESA.

ARTS Technical Paper no. 4.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABQ-240.

Web: <http://www.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/a4procee.pdf>

Abstract: This workshop brought together the directors of national agricultural research systems (NARS); network coordinators from four international agricultural research centers; and personnel from USAID and other donors. At the core of this conference were the four successful networking subprojects of the Support to African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture Project (SAARFA). Topics discussed included management; funding; expanding the role of NARS; and progress made in the four individual SAARFA networks—for bean, potato and sweet potato, root crop and agroforestry research.

Proceedings of the Workshop on Commercialization and Transfer of Agricultural Technology in Africa (Accra, Ghana, November 4–7, 1996). July 1997.

Authors: Bantayehu Gelaw, Emmanuel Acquah and Charles Whyte.

SD Technical Paper no. 57.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACA-850.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/57ghana.pdf>

Abstract: It is widely believed that many of the agricultural technologies developed in sub-Saharan Africa have not been transferred or commercialized. To address this issue, USAID and the Ghanaian Ministry of Food and Agriculture sponsored an Africa-wide workshop in November 1996, which explored the following themes: (1) the enabling environment for agricultural technology transfer and commercialization; (2) generation of customer-focused technologies; (3) sharing of technology; (4) access to inputs; and (5) innovative partnership development. Workshop recommendations are presented, as well.

The Rate of Return to Agricultural Research in Uganda: The Case of Oilseeds and Maize. June 1994.

Author: Rita Laker-Ojok.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABS-730.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABS730.pdf

Abstract: The objectives of this rate-of-return study are as follows: (1) determination of the rate of return to previous investments by USAID and government of Uganda in soybean, sunflower and maize research in Uganda; and (2) determination of the potential returns to future investment in research on each of the major oilseeds in Uganda (soybean, sunflower, groundnut and sesame). This analysis systematically considers as well the impact of other aspects of the technology transfer system (extension, input markets and product markets), along with key fiscal policies, on returns to oilseed research.

Regionalization of Research in West and Central Africa: A Synthesis of Workshop Findings and Recommendations. Banjul, The Gambia; March 14–16, 1994. December 1994.

Collaborators: Conférence des Responsables de Recherche Agronomique Africaine; the World Bank; Special Program for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR); USAID's Regional Economic Development Services Office of West and Central Africa.

SD Technical Paper no. 4.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABT-434.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/4region.pdf>

Abstract: Regionalization of research refers to the integration of national, regional and international research activities, a process that requires collaboration between and among policymakers and scientists in defining research priorities,

allocating responsibilities and sharing results. This report describes a workshop at which representatives from 21 national agricultural research systems, 9 donor agencies and 17 international and regional organizations discussed the prospects for regionalizing agricultural research in Central and West Africa, recommending a regional mechanism and priority setting at the national, then regional level.

The Road to Financial Sustainability: How Managers, Government, and Donors in Africa Can Create a Legacy of Viable Public and Non-Profit Organizations. January 1998.

Author: Lynn Ellsworth.

Collaborators: Special Program in African Agricultural Research (SPAAR); Abt Associates, Inc.

SD Technical Paper no. 85.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ACC-383.

Web: <http://www.afr-sd.org/publications/85road.pdf>

Abstract: This paper provides a conceptual framework and a course of action to create more effective, financially sustainable organizations in Africa, where 80–95% of an organization's budget may come from foreign sources. Natural resource management and agricultural research and transfer organizations are used as examples throughout the paper, but the framework, which emphasizes the importance of competition and the proper incentive environment to nurture organizational performance, is applicable to many kinds of organizations, including universities and non-profit organizations.

A Strategic Approach to Agricultural Research Program Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa. March 1995.

Authors: Duncan Boughton, Eric Crawford, Julie Howard, James Oehmke, James Shaffer and John Staatz.

Collaborator: Michigan State University.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABU-948.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABU948.pdf

Abstract: If agricultural research is to yield high payoffs in Africa, governments must employ it strategically, as part of a larger plan for promoting broad-based economic growth. One approach is outlined in this paper, which first defines strategic planning and then discusses concepts of structural and agricultural transformation and outlines how agricultural research fits into these processes. A country must coordinate economic activities to break out of poverty agriculture; this, it is emphasized, requires various participants in the economy, including the NARS, to make strategic decisions.

Workshop Synopsis: Technology Development and Transfer Collaborators Workshop. Harare, Zimbabwe; January 24–27, 1995. March 1995.

Institutional author: AMEX International.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABX-080.

Web: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/sdpsge/pubs/wktdtzim.pdf>

Abstract: This workshop confirmed agriculture's key role in economic development. Participants included representatives of international research centers from U.S. and African universities, African research institutes, nongovernmental organizations and USAID field and Washington offices. The workshop provided a forum for the TDT community and policymakers to examine the experience of technology development and transfer initiatives in Africa, and to identify future challenges and ways to expand TDT's contribution to development efforts.

Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Enterprise Division (formerly PSGE or FARA)

Natural Resources Management Support Project (698-0467): Project Paper Supplement. March 29, 1991.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABH-002.

No abstract available.

PSGE Analytical Activity:

- 1995: ***New Analytical Activities in Agriculture and Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa 1995: Proposed Additions to the SD/PSGE Analytical Agenda with FY 1995 Funding.*** January 1995.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABN-744.

No abstract available.

- 1994: ***New Analytical Activities in Agriculture and Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa 1994: Proposed Additions to the ARTS/FARA Analytical Agenda with FY 1994 Funding.*** February 1994.

CDIE DOCID: Unassigned.

No abstract available.

- 1993: ***Resources to Support Activities in Agriculture and Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa: Proposed Analytical Agenda with FY 1993 Funding.*** January 1993.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABF-302.

Abstract: This report agenda for analytical activities to be undertaken under the Africa Bureau's Policy, Analysis, Research, and Technical Support (PARTS) project is intended to support applied research directly related to mission and Bureau programs, focusing on activities that would not normally be funded bilaterally. In most instances, the proposed activities and themes reflect and are drawn from field initiatives and mission interests, and continue or expand upon previous Bureau activities. Five themes are proposed for the agenda: (1) food security and agricultural productivity; (2) technology development and transfer; (3) agricultural marketing and agribusiness;

(4) environmental protection; and (5) natural resource management.

Policy, Analysis, Research and Technical Support (PARTS) Project: Project Paper. May 1992.

CDIE DOCID: PD-ABG-054.

Abstract: The Policy, Analysis, Research and Technical Support (PARTS) Project was designed to increase the use of information and analysis by African decisionmakers and by USAID's Africa Bureau in designing and implementing agricultural and natural resource (ANR) policies, programs and projects. The project supports: (1) research and analysis in priority ANR areas; (2) ANR networks and innovative research; and (3) dissemination of research findings. Research and analyses include sectoral, cross-sectoral and synthesis studies and impact evaluations in priority areas to be defined in collaboration with African decisionmakers.

Policy, Analysis, Research and Technical Support (USAID Project no. 698-0478): Midterm Evaluation. July 1994.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABN-460.

No abstract available.

SD/PSGE Organization Briefing Document. March 1995 (reprinted July 1995).

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABW-050.

Web: http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABW050.pdf

No abstract available.

□ Former Office: ***ARTS/FARA Organization Briefing Document.*** May 1992, updated February 1993, March 1993; September 1993.

CDIE DOCID: PN-ABM-618 (5/92), PN-ABP-260 (2/93), PN-ABQ-058 (9/93).